MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VI　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1918　NUMBER 9

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MUCH attention in Chinese circles is now being given to President Wilson's message congratulating President Hsu Shih-chang on his recent inauguration. The Chinese press unanimously praise the American Chief Executive for his frank and sincere views on the necessity of composing China's internal dissensions at once, and describe him as a true friend of this country, a disinterested supporter of weak nations, a persistent champion of republican institutions and one of the truly great living statesmen of the world. Gifted with an unusual degree of political insight, and able to express in concise and simple forms the thoughts which many wanted to express but failed to do so, as is clearly shown in the message to Mr. Hsu, President Wilson, the *Ta Kung Pao*, Peking, comments, is now literally idolized in the Orient as a virtuous magistrate was usually idolized in ancient times. Most of the newspapers in Peking are now, since the message has been circulated, calling the attention of their readers to the fact that Mr. Wilson's telegram was not a perfunctory congratulatory message. It was, in reality, a warning from a true friend with wholesome advice as to what might be in store for China if she should remain disunited. In this respect it was unlike other messages, which merely conveyed congratulations to President Hsu upon his accession to the presidency.

A SPECIAL article was published in the *Kuo Ming Kung Pao* of Peking, which analyzed President Wilson's message in greater detail and more critically than the editorials on the same subject appearing in other papers. It was written by a high Chinese official, and on this occasion he gave "An Shih Ku" or "Lamenter" as his pen name. After having quoted the whole telegram from President Wilson to President Hsu, "An Shih Ku" says that even a personal friend would not usually have given such straightforward and earnest advice as President Wilson has given to China. Nothing but gratitude from thinking Chinese should be the response to this sincere advice. Although America has not much material interests in this country, she has often rendered to it her friendly assistance and has often helped the country out of the danger zone in its international dealings. However, many Chinese leaders, who ought to have worked for the welfare of the nation, are constantly intriguing against each other, thereby giving an opportunity for China's outside enemies to do her harm. "An Shih Ku" continues his comment on the message by saying that President Wilson has uttered this timely warning, prompted by the fear that China might not be able to reap the fruits of the war. In commenting upon President Wilson's ex-

pression of the hope that timely cooperation might enable the Chinese Republic to reconstruct its national unity and assume its rightful place in the councils of nations, "Lamenter" says that "a country must first be united before it can assume such a rightful place. Official China, however, still believes that as the Peking government has been recognized by the Powers and the new President has also been regarded by them as China's legal Chief Executive, her representative will be allowed to sit at the coming peace conference, and sees no reason why she is not entitled to such a seat. This belief is true to some extent, but can a representative from a divided country have much prestige even if he were given a seat at the conference? Certainly not! Take Russia for instance. European Russia is under the influence of the Bolsheviks whilst Asiatic Russia is controlled by the Czecho-Slovaks. The Bolshevik government is not recognized by the Allies, and will naturally not be allowed to represent Russia at the peace conference, but it is yet uncertain whether the belligerents of this world war would assign a seat at the conference to the Czecho-Slovaks or the Siberian government of Autonomous Russia. Even if the latter is allowed to represent Russia, its representative will not be able to make his voice heard at the conference table. A good lesson can be derived by the Chinese statesmen from this instance. In conclusion of his lengthy article, the writer remarks that the times demand the sacrifice of China's leaders before national unity can be obtained. Selfish interests must be discarded when national interests are in danger. Much can be learned from the practice of the political parties in the West. If one party comes to power, the rival party remains quiet until a more opportune moment arrives. "An Shih Ku" finally urges the majority of the Chinese politicians to take a lesson therefrom.

THE work of Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation at Peking, has been recognized by the American government and he has been given the rank of first secretary of the legation, without the usual competitive examinations. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred at the American legation, and is a rare departure from the rules governing the appointment of persons to the diplomatic service. Dr. Tenney's old friend, Mr. C. W. Campbell, was given the same rank at the British legation many years ago, and Mr. Barton, also of the British legation, holds the same rank, but it is not usual. The executive order making his appointment states that his long and honored career in China has given him a wide acquaintance among Chinese officials, and it is believed that in view of his ability and long standing residence in China, his appointment as first secretary will be to the great advantage of the American government in China. Dr. Tenney's friends are congratulating him on the exceptional honor conferred upon him by Washington, which he richly deserves. Dr. Tenney has lived in China for thirty-two years, during which time he held many high offices in educational institutions under the Chinese government prior to his joining the American diplomatic service. In 1892 he came to China as a missionary under the American Board Mission. Three years later, he resigned to devote his whole time to educational work. First he conducted an independent school at Tientsin called the Anglo-Chinese School. In 1895 he founded the Peiyang University at the request of the Chinese government, and became its first president. From 1900 to 1902, during which time all educational work had to be suspended on account of the Boxer rising, Dr. Tenney was secretary of the foreign provisional government at Tientsin. In that capacity he acted as the go-between between the Chinese officials and the military officers of the Allied Powers, who were then governing the city, and did what he could to remove misunderstandings. From 1902 to 1906 he resumed his educational activities and organized all the middle schools in the province of Chihli for the Chinese government. Chihli was then known as the best educational district in the whole country. Dr. Tenney did much of the work in this connection, for which the late President Yuan Shih-kai got most of the credit. In 1906 Dr. Tenney went to America as superintendent of Chinese students and stayed there for two years. Upon his return to China in 1908, he entered the United States government service. From that time up to the present he has held various diplomatic and consular offices in China.

A FRANCO-CHINESE Conference was held at Peking under the auspices of the Franco-Chinese Society from October 21 to 28 for the discussion of educational and industrial topics. It aims at the promotion of a better understanding between the French and the Chinese people. With this object in view the promoters of the conference took up first the topic—"Comparison of French and Chinese Educational Systems." A number of Chinese and French scholars participated in the discussion. The other subjects discussed during the session of the conference were related to industrial possibilities and need for the development of natural resources in China and commercial relations between the two nations. The inaugural meeting of the conference was held on October 20 in the hall of the Kiangsi Guild, there being present five hundred Chinese gentlemen, twenty Chinese ladies, thirty French gentlemen and a dozen French ladies, with a large number of Chinese students. Among the

speakers on that occasion were His Excellency the French Minister; the Minister of Education; the Speaker of the Senate; Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director of the Grand Canal Improvement Board; and Chang Hu, Director of the Government Immigration Bureau. The meeting was presided over by Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Government University. In the course of his speech Minister Fu Chen-hsiang pointed out the close relations between China and France and expressed the hope that the French language would be more widely studied by the Chinese. On behalf of President Hsu Shi-chang he contributed some money to the conference as an endowment fund besides conveying to those present Mr. Hsu's congratulations. As Lu Tseng-chiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was unable to be present on account of illness Hsiung Hsi-ling was the next speaker. He referred to his past activities in promoting Chinese-French joint enterprises and said that he was glad that all such joint enterprises have been successful. He briefly referred to the Chinese laborers in France for the relief of labor there for war purposes and hoped that even greater success would attend future joint enterprises between these two countries. Among other officials who contributed to the endowment fund were Chang Hu, who gave $100, General Li Chang-tai, who gave $1,000, and Doctor Wu Ting-fang and Chen Chun-heuan and Wang Ching-wei who contributed Frs. 10,000.

THE announcement from Tokio last week to the effect that a certain syndicate of "Japanese, American and Chinese interests" had united to form a trust company, to be known as the "Guaranty Trust Company" for the purpose of doing business in the Far East, brings up the subject of trade mark violations that has been discussed frequently in this journal in the last two years. It seems that as the war draws toward a close and preparations are being made for the commercial struggle to follow, that the cases of trade mark violations and imitations of established brands and names become more numerous and distracting to reputable merchants. In the special case referred to in the foregoing, the Guaranty Trust Company is one of America's leading and best known financial institutions. Its vice-president and other officials are now in China arranging for the establishment of the Asia Banking Corporation, a branch institution that is designed to develop American banking connections with China and Siberia. They no sooner arrive in the field, and the report is published that a "newly formed" Japanese firm of the same name is also planning to enter the same territory. We venture the suggestion that the Japanese business interests, regardless of the influence of their foreign advisers, will receive a more or less "warm" reception in case they seriously contemplate entrance into this field of banking activity. Although later reports state that the real name of the Japanese enterprise is to be the "American, Japan, China Trust Company, Ltd," public opinion in both foreign and Chinese circles in China at the present time is none too friendly toward legitimate Japanese enterprise in this country, owing to Japan's imperialistic activities in China since the beginning of the war. But when the Japanese, on account of their loss of good will because of these actions, seek to come to China and trade on the good will and good name of established American business, then there will be another story to tell. Certain American official and semi-official interests are at the present time engaged in collecting in China complete information on this subject of trade mark violations and piracy of established American brands and business names. The list is a long one and goes all the way from condensed milk, cigarettes and cosmetics to electric light bulbs, banks and trust companies. China at present has no trade mark laws, but the day will soon be here when she will have. That "day" will be a sorry one for the business pirate and buccaneer who attempted to trade on the good name of another, because he lacked a good name and reputation for himself.

MARQUIS Okuma, former Premier of Japan, has formulated ten proposals which in his opinion should be included in Japan's demands at the peace conference. Of these proposals, which are reproduced herewith, Numbers 6, 7 and 8 are of special interest and should receive the serious consideration of Allied diplomats. In connection with a study of these proposals, it is interesting to refer again to an address delivered in America several months ago by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, when he appealed to the United States to "protect us from predatory powers." Perhaps the best suggestion in connection with a discussion of the Japanese proposals would be to read them and then read President Wilson's peace proposals as outlined in his address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Marquis Okuma's peace proposals follow:

(1) Japan should approve all decisions to be reached by Great Britain, France and the United States so far as the territorial alterations in the western front, Central Europe, Balkans and in the African colonies are concerned, as she has no direct interest in the affairs of these territories;

(2) Japan's attitude toward the problems relating to the future of Germany and Russia should be decided in accordance with the conclusion reached by the Allied conference, but Japan should declare first that the fundamental principle applicable in settling the problem should be founded on the

universal desire to obtain the permanent peace of the world;

(3) The problems relating to war indemnity should be settled by the Allied conference;

(4) The future of the Samoa Islands, which has caused various diplomatic controversies between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, should be decided in accordance with the will of the former two Powers, for the purpose of destroying German bases in the Pacific;

(5) The German New Guinea, which is now occupied by the British, should not be returned to Germany. Australia would not consent to the retrocession, even though the home government of Great Britain might accept it. The principle should also be applicable to the Bismarck Islands;

(6) Japan should hold those islands like Marshall, Caroline and others which are now occupied by the Japanese navy, as it is dangerous to return them to Germany, and as there is no reason to let the other Powers occupy them;

(7) The cable line between Tsingtao and the southern islands, which is now occupied by the Japanese navy, should be held by Japan. The cable line is a property owned by a private concern, so that Germany should buy it up before conceding it to Japan;

(8) Japan should return Tsingtao to China, as she has declared, but she should have the right to hold the exclusive settlement there and various organs and buildings attached to the settlement. The Tsinan railway, which is the property of a private concern, should be bought up by the German government and then should be conceded to Japan;

(9) The problems relating to the maintenance of order in Siberia should be settled by the Allied conference, but all the Allied Powers should refrain from any action or demand for acquiring concessions in Siberia;

(10) The relations between China and other Powers should be based upon the principle of open door and equal opportunity.

WE are sure that all Americans in China regardless of their business or professional affiliations will heartily approve the action of the American Asiatic Association of New York in approving the plans to construct and endow a school in Shanghai for the children of American residents in China. A special committee of the Association was appointed, of which Mr. H. E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company is chairman, for the purpose of raising funds for the school. Owing to Mr. Cole's long residence in the Far East and his familiarity with conditions in China we may now feel assured of the success of the enterprise. Although the Board of Directors of the Shanghai American School has not as yet made public their plans, it is known in a general way that they hope to construct a school of intermediate, high-school and junior college standing at this port. Although the institution will be primarily for the children of Americans, it is also hoped to admit each year a limited number of children of other nationalities living in China. The present school, located in inadequate rented property on North Szechuen Road, has an enrollment of 129 children, of which number one is a Chinese, four are Russian, six are British, and the rest American. A large number have been turned away because of lack of room and teaching staff. There are now about 6,000 Americans living in China and among those who are married and have families, the matter of schools is a pressing question. It is not always possible or advisable to send children to the United States to live with relatives while attending school. American religious, medical and educational interests have spent and are planning to spend many more millions of dollars in providing educational facilities for the Chinese. In the Philippine Islands, the American government has provided educational facilities for every child of the islands, regardless of nationality or station in life. Certainly it is time that something should be done for the education of the children of the Americans themselves in this country. In addition to our expression of appreciation for the interest of the American Asiatic Association in this connection, we desire to also express the thanks of the community to Consul-General Sammons, for he was largely responsible for the action taken by the American body.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Associate Editor

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Representative at Peking, 17 Hsi Ch'iao Hutung, Peking, China. — J. L. HUTCHISON, New York Representative, Room 529. 17 Battery Place, New York, U.S.A.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Trying to Solve China's Difficulties by "Friendship"

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

PREMIER Tuan Chi-jui for ten months tried to bring China's prolonged civil war to a close by force of arms and failed. Former President Feng Kuo-chang attempted to effect a reunion of China by means of intrigue and did not realize his object. The new President, Hsu Shih-chang, is endeavoring to settle China's domestic issue by friendship, having as he does, through his long official career, a host of friends in the South who are prominent in the rank and file of the opposition. If peace is secured by such means, it will probably be not only of a temporary nature, but also a positive curse to the nation.

Agents of the new President have been sent to Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuen on a mission of peace. They are urging the oppositionists to withdraw from their constitutional ground, leave all the legal points alone and rejoin the union for the sake of their old acquaintanceship. Most of the opposition leaders, like General Lu Yung-ting, former Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, General Tang Chi-yao, former Military Governor of Yunnan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tang Shao-yi, former Premier, are either President Hsu's former associates or his subordinates. When he was Viceroy of Manchuria, Mr. Tang, for instance, was one of the two governors serving under him. General Lu is loyal to the former Emperor, whose guardian Mr. Hsu has been. They are therefore united by the imperial tie. Peking has sent agents to appeal to these opposition leaders for the cessation of hostilities between North and South.

Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of Customs Administration, has been dispatched to Hunan to exercise his friendly influence over General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the Chihli troops, who has expressed his determination not to recognize Mr. Hsu as China's legal President, and not to continue fighting the South. He will probably tell General Wu this: "Please change your whole attitude and support the Peking government for the sake of my friendship." Unquestionably, he will at the same time propose some form of material reward for his continued loyalty, but if he were not a friend of General Wu, he would not have been in a position to approach him on such a topic, and his advice would have been highly resented. General Wu's silence over the situation at the present time is likely due to this influence of friendship. Because of it he may eventually revise his hostile attitude.

Friendship has likewise been resorted to in the attempts to bring the speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives to speaking terms. Of late they have been openly hostile because of a difference of policies on the question of the election of a Vice-President and on that of peace or war with the South-western provinces. Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, opposed such an election at the present moment, believing that when negotiations for peace formally commence, the position of the Vice-President may profitably be made a term. Wang Yih-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, held the view that General Tsao Kun should be elected Vice-President in order to continue the civil strife. It is said that he has received a big campaign fund from General Tsao Kun. Mr. Wang was also supported in this policy by General Hsu Shu-chen, the right-hand man of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, who appears to have no hesitation in removing his opponents by any means at hand.

General Hsu Shu-chen and Liang Shih-yi a week ago had a conference at the latter's residence regarding the two questions. As he was unable to make Mr. Liang agree to the policy of electing General Tsao Kun to the Vice-Presidency, General Hsu left in anger. A friend of Mr. Liang was anxious about his welfare and sent an intimate associate to sound General Hsu as to what he would do to the Speaker of the Senate. General Hsu replied that Mr. Liang could live in peace for the present. Hearing of the open hostilities between Liang Shih-yi, representing the Chaotung Party, and General Hsu and Wang Yih-tang, representing the An Fu Club, and realizing that no good could come out of it, their friends sought the good offices of Hsiung Hsi-ling, former premier and now Director General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, and Wang Ta-hsien, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, to mediate. A dinner was given by these two mediators to the chiefs of the rival parties last Thursday. Efforts were made to remove misunderstandings and to renew their friendship. They have been successful, and for the present at least, both parties have agreed upon the same policy of trying to secure peace with the South. This compromise arranged by appealing to friendship probably will not last long. Such is the belief held by observant Chinese.

"Friendship undoubtedly is one of the most valuable traits in the human character," comments one influential Chinese who formerly held a position of responsibility. "It is an attachment of man to his kind based on some phase or degree of like-mindedness in ways of feeling, thinking, acting or being. Hence such friendship known as personal friendship, literary friendship, political friendship, etc., has sprung into existence. In its proper field and when rightly employed, friendship is a tie and a cement, and nothing can be more valuable and effective. Life-long personal, literary or political

friendship is always and invariably the result of some agreement of tastes, attitudes and principles. On the other hand, when misused, friendship is most detrimental and subversive of progress. One of the best examples of its baneful effects is seen in this country. In China there are, to be true, such forms of friendship as personal, literary and political, but they are all subordinated to the first form of friendship. Personal friendship is considered supreme and has developed out of all proportion in relation to the other forms. It attempts to unify all human interests, principles and attitudes, and in so doing, it casts aside law, order, fairness and justice."

In large matters such as the settlement of national problems, namely the pacification of disturbed areas, the persuasion of opposition generals to stop fighting, and the negotiations for domestic peace, etc., friendship is resorted to, irrespective of the law or the constitutional ground involved. The new President, shortly before his assumption of the office on October 10, made a significant remark to an intimate friend of his who was about to start for the South on a mission of reconciliation. He said: "If your appeal to men like General Lu Yung-ting and General Tang Chi-yao in the name of friendship is successful, you can well leave the constitutional points at dispute in abeyance. The legal points can be easily settled if their champions will listen to the word of friends." In furtherance of this policy, President Hsu has been enlisting the assistance of his official friends or former associates, like Li Yuan-hung, former President, Chang Chien, former Minister of Commerce, Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, and Hsiung Hsi-ling, and has been urging them to use their influence with their friends in the South-west provinces and bring about the much-desired peace.

In small matters, personal friendship in China assumes the form of favoritism and nepotism. A man must be the son or nephew or relative or at least is even artificially related to some influential person before he can obtain employment. Hence the practice of becoming a disciple or a student of some "high up" was rampant in the days of the Manchu regime. Although family connections carry great weight in Western countries, yet the lack of such would not prevent a man from finding employment or rising to a position of power if he has any talent. This is not so in China.

Where personal friendship is concerned, law and order in China may be subverted, with the evil result that the people in general suffer. General Fu Liang-chu, former military governor of Hunan, for instance, fled from his post, deserted his army, sought refuge in other provinces, allowed the Southern forces to capture such important cities as Changsha and Yochow, and left the people of the province to die, to be robbed and murdered. A mandate was issued summoning him to Peking to be tried by court-martial. It was a serious case against General Fu, and his friends trembled for his safety. Shortly afterwards, General Tuan Chi-jui, his patron and friend, was appointed Prime Minister again. Not a word has been spoken against General Fu since then. He is a free man, immune from punishment for the neglect of his duties and the desertion of his post. The voices of the relatives of the dead crying for vengeance were ignored. Later he was officially pardoned, and now he may be given a new official position.

The military governor of Hunan, General Chang Cheng-yao, to give another instance, has been permitting his troops to loot, rob and murder innocent and peaceful people. Reports of their misconduct are being brought to the attention of the government almost daily. Through friendly influence, General Chang has not been ordered to restrain his soldiery from predatory acts. He is still permitted to function as military governor of Hunan. General Wu Pei-fu, it happens, did not have powerful friends in Peking. Although he recaptured Changsha and Yochow from the Southern forces for the government, and although his soldiers have been behaving themselves like gentlemen, molesting none of the peaceful inhabitants, he has received no more than an empty decoration for it.

It was General Lung Chi-kwang's troops who looted in Shantung and were responsible for the suspension of the Tientsin-Pukow trains for several days during the last month. And it is his recruits, numbering ten thousand, who are practically living on charity in Chihli, as no funds have been provided for their maintenance. They may break out at any moment. Yet General Lung only a few days ago was given the highest decoration which the government has in its power to confer. Instances of similar kinds are too numerous to be given here. Suffice to say that those in power openly encourage corrupt officials to become more corrupt by undeserved rewards, and withhold such encouragement from the deserving ones, who naturally turn against the government.

Personal friendship thus leads to great social inequality. The number of Chinese officials who are ruling the country, in consequence of it, can be counted on the fingers. General Tuan Chi-jui, General Wang Shih-cheng, Chien Nun-hsiung, and some other officials of the old school, become Prime Minister by turn. Among those who are eligible for the Minister of Foreign Affairs are Lu Cheng-hsiang, Wang Ta-hsien and Tsao Ju-ling. Chow Hsueh-hsieh, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Liang Chi-chiao and Chow Tsz-chi are candidates for the portfolio of Finance. New men with talents and initiative are not given

opportunities of public service. Few of them have risen to eminent positions.

The evils of personal friendship as developed in China are most disastrous. Unless this practice is eliminated from politics, it will work further harm. Personal friendship, which attempts to supplant all human principles of fairness and justice, is contrary to the spirit of human progress. As the march of modern civilization is towards efficiency and merit, it cannot be tolerated by a nation or a people aspiring to be independent, prosperous and progressive. In view of this, attempts which are being made to solve China's political situation by means of friendship cannot but be viewed with disfavor by the majority of 343 ople.

Peking, October 26, 1918.

War Profiteering Has Brought Labor Troubles to Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

SINCE the commencement of the Great War hundreds of thousands of men and women have been recruited to work in factories for a ridiculously small pittance. Day and night they have worked to fatten their employers at the cost of their health. Men have stood the hardships of labor fairly well, but the *musume* has been hit very hard, both physically and morally. Every now and then the *Yurudzu Choho*, the only daily in Japan taking some interest in labor problems, has made hints about the amelioration of the labor classes but the capitalist, being too busy in earning money and spending it on his pleasures, never thinks it worth while to devote his attention to the question.

Everything went on well with the capitalist till the high cost of living became simply intolerable to the laborer. There being no labor organizations in the country worth the name the voice of the poor laborer did not reach the ears of the country. The bureaucracy supported by a strong police and a limitless force of spies never permitted a labor society to exist in Japan. But everything has a certain limit. The cat is supposed to be one of the most harmless of animals, but if goaded to extremes this innocent animal too takes a final jump and thrusts its sharp teeth into the throat of the oppressor. Being disappointed in peaceful measures the laborers organized secret societies of their own and made up their minds to see that justice was done to them. In the beginning of 1917 we heard of a few strikes which were suppressed by the capitalists by applying any force that they could command. In some cases a few pledges were given to the laborers that "their case would be considered" but when the strike was over it was not deemed worth while to consider the case of the poor laborers.

There is a friendly society of laborers named Yuaikai, consisting of some 30,000 members with about 400 branches throughout the country. The leading man of this society is B. Suzaki, a graduate of the Tokio Imperial University. Being an organization of the poor and having no lecture-halls of their own the members used to hold meetings in the lecture halls of the primary schools in different places. Osaka being a great manufacturing center in Japan many of the members of this society belonged to this place and its vicinity. Recently the government authorities, being afraid of the "dangerous thoughts" promulgated by the peaceful society of the poor laborer, prohibited the principals of the primary schools from allowing the Yuaikai to hold meetings in their school halls. This came to the society as a bolt from the blue. Japan being a country where it rains 275 days in a year and where there is chilling cold eight months in a year, it is impossible to hold meetings in the open air.

The news of the labor strikes began to find publicity every now and then since the beginning of the present year and the people, having experience of the psychology of the laborer, thought that there was trouble in store for the capitalist unless he redressed the legitimate grievances of the poor. Now come the reports of wholesale strikes from many quarters of the Island Empire.

Only a short time ago 1,000 men employed at the Nippon Nitrogen Company's works in the Kumamoto Prefecture went on strike and demanded an increase of 40 per cent in wages. For a few days they conducted their movement with great discipline but their patience having been exhausted they wrecked the offices and behaved in a riotous way. More than 1,000 men at the State Steel Works have pressed their demands for increased wages and it is reported that a number of them have already suspended work. The laborers of the Asano Cement Company at Moji are also demanding increased wages. On August 17, 1918, 74 women and 120 men employed by the Artificial Silk Company of Yokohama went on strike, demanding an increase of 20 per cent in wages The manager refused to consider the request of the laborers and dismissed them summarily. The laborers got angry at this and raided the office, striking a clerk. It is reported that but for the timely intervention of the police there would have been considerable trouble. Finally the demands of the strikers were granted and

they peacefully resumed their work. About 1,900 men employed at the Nihon Nitrogen Fertiliser Company's works also went on strike. Some 200 workers of the Fugi Spinning Company, Kanagawa Prefecture, struck work, demanding increased wages, and after a few days they were joined by another 650 more workers who made common cause with them. In Kiushiu disturbances assuming serious aspects are in progress. At the Futase Colliery 700 miners demanded increased wages and reduction in the price of rice. They not only struck work but had recourse to violence which necessitated the calling out of troops. The Kiushiu man is blunt, simple, hardworking and peaceful but when once provoked it is not so easy to pacify him. The miners of the Iwaya Colliery, owned by the Kaijirua family, the Coal Kings of Kiushiu, demanded an increase in wages. As this was not granted immediately they dynamited the office of the colliery and the residence of the proprietor. Two companies of infantry were called out. The police having intervened and the management conceding the miners' demand for a thirty per cent increase in wages, the men resumed work. At Keneshima Colliery 700 miners demanded a fifty per cent increase, which the management hesitated to consider. The miners getting impatient attacked the office and troops were dispatched by special trains to quell the disturbance. More than 10,000 men of the Ochi Colliery, owned by the well-known Mitsu Bishi, were reported to be rioting till August 30, 1918, their demand for increased pay not having been considered by the management. Troops fired on these men when they became too riotous and took possession of the power station, where they destroyed the electrical plant. One miner was killed and several wounded and bayonetted.

The rice riots have hardly subsided and the Island Empire has to face another terrible disturbance. The fault does not lie with the Japanese people who have endured the exacting policy of the bureaucratic government so long with wonderful patience. This clearly demonstrates that the system of the Japanese government is far from being satisfactory and that it does not care to bestow any attention on the needs of the poor. What could be the value of a strong army and extensive navy coupled with well made instruments of destruction when the people at home are so disaffected and sunk in abject poverty. Those of the fiery patriots of Japan who are never tired of singing the glories of "Our Japan" and "Our Japan" and who wish to dominate Asia by their superior culture must look into their own home and set it in order before securing the independence of Asia. It is much better to have a small, well-governed country with satisfied subjects than to be master of a great empire without peace and food for the subjects.

Mahmood of Ghazni was a powerful king whose empire extended over a large portion of Central Asia, including Afghanistan, Persia, Bokhara, etc. Once an old and feeble widow appeared before Mahmood and complained that while travelling in a valley near Badakhshan robbers had robbed her of a few gold *mohars* which represented her entire wealth in the world. "My empire is very great and you were robbed at a place distant from the capital. What can I do?" asked Mahmood. "Then don't possess those portions of your empire which you cannot govern well. Better have a well-governed country than an empire where people are not safe," replied the old widow. There is much truth in the widow's reply and we must consider it.

The laborer's condition in Japan has been bad for a long time, and time and time again some earnest persons have brought it to the notice of the government, but without any appreciable result. The following gloomy picture on the conditions of women operatives in the Japanese factories was painted by an M. D. several years ago:

"Female workers in Japanese factories number 500,000, of whom 300,000 are under 20 years of age. Out of this army of women operatives 400,000 are engaged in the spinning, weaving and dying industries. Seventy per cent of these women live in the factory quarters, which means a sort of confinement. Work in the raw silk factories lasts 13 to 14 hours a day on an average and that in the weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. The remaining hours are devoted to sleeping, bathing, toilet, etc. It is not surprising that the health of these young women is seriously injured by such conditions. With regard to the spinning mills, female workers are put to night work every seven or eight days. Night work affects the health of the workers so severely that at the end of a week they lose considerable weight but .... ultimately wrecks the health of the workers. None can stand the strain more than a year, when death, sickness, or desertion is the inevitable outcome. The consequence is that eighty per cent of the female workers leave the factories every year .... the accommodation provided to these workers is simply sickening..... (The *Japan Chronicle*, March 1914)."

Under these circumstances one naturally asks, Where is Japan's claim to superior civilization when "her prisons are overcrowded, her population is starving, and her laborers are disaffected?"

Note: Since this was written the Terauchi government has fallen and it now remains to be

seen what Mr. Hara's democratic government will do for the poor and the laborer.

H. P. S.

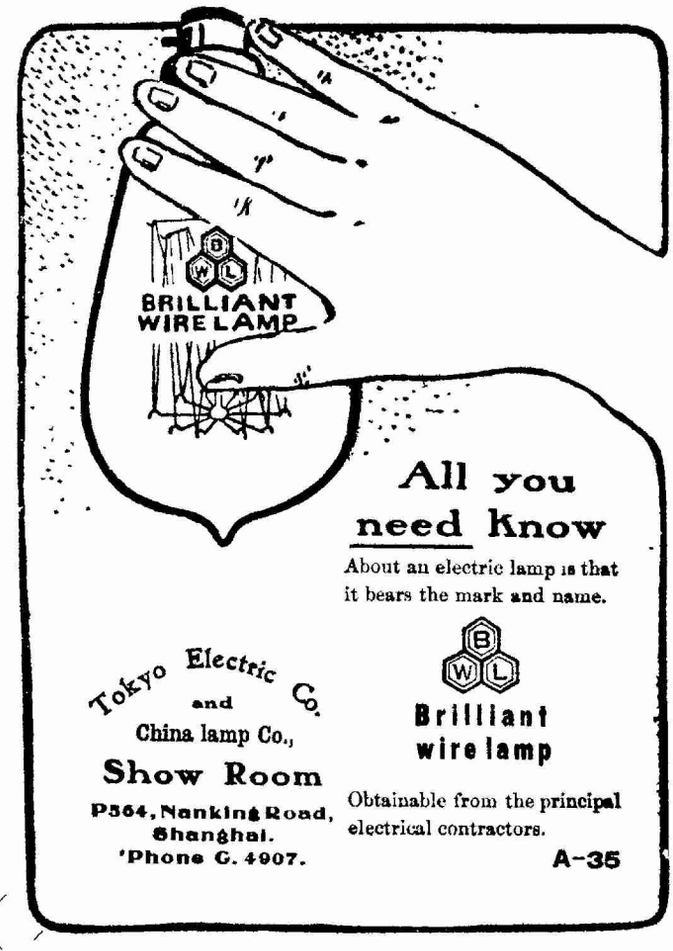
Shanghai, October 25, 1918.

"Anglo-American Friendship in China"

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

CHINESE, educated in the United States and Great Britain, return to China with a fairly comprehensive understanding of the peoples with whom they have associated, and as a consequence are filled with almost patriotic enthusiasm for anything that is symbolic of the characteristics of their foreign made friends. There is no outward evidence to the contrary, and in the process of transition from the average Chinese disposition to apathetic acquiesence of foreign effort in China to that of staunch supporters and promoters of all that stands for good in foreign enterprise, these students have lost none of the admirable qualities which gives them their nationality, and at the same time have acquired—in place of the less wholesome Chinese propensities—such attributes as affords them almost unlimited scope for leading in the effort to rescue their country from the slough of ruin.

As a rule, in taking up their new duties when returned from abroad, these foreign educated Chinese continue their association with foreigners, more particularly those from the countries in which they have obtained their schooling. In this manner they learn, or in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, unconsciously become aware of the harmonious relationship existing between Americans and Britons in China. At the very few and much needed international social functions they witness fraternizing between the various nationalities and that is all. If this class of Chinese has such scanty evidence of Anglo-American friendship, how much less has the average Chinese, the business man that comes in contact with the foreigner, and the masses that inhabit the treaty ports? There is only one way in which the masses can learn of sincerity in Anglo-American cordiality of relationship and this is through their foreign educated nationals. It is necessary to bring this into effect but to do so with any assurance of success, all the elements that impede absolute sincerity in Anglo-American friendship must be removed, for the common interests that affect both peoples, in respect to China's inclusion in world progress towards social and economic relief, places the alternative beyond contemplation.



In a general way Americans and Britons have a great respect, admiration and sincere liking for the other, their kinship extending from racial relationship to similarity in ideas, hopes and ambitions. There are differences however and to infer that such is not the case, thus avoiding their amicable discussion, is to play the part of the ostrich that buries his head in the sand at the approach of danger. These differences are small at the present time and can be easily overcome, but if every opportunity to fan the flame of such human follies as prejudice and bias is taken advantage of, these may reach such dimensions as to seriously prevent closer and more sincere cooperation.

One of the differences between Americans and Britons, one that may be considered to be of such a nature as to prompt ridicule of the other is dissimilarity of method, but on the other hand this difference bespeaks of individualism which is indispensable as it forms the creative power that stimulates competitive activity, so necessary to productive effort.

Perhaps one of the principal factors leading to differences between Americans and Britons is the distaste that each has for the others "mannerisms" and bearing, but as the degree of intensity with which both these elements assert themselves can be ascribed as the direct result of suppression or otherwise of that vital instinct

known as emotion, it would be as well when forming an opinion of the other to remember the inherent inclinations that form the incentive to expression. Summed up therefore, this difference may be considered as one of expression only and should be looked upon in the light of being insufficient and foolish cause for obstructing friendship. There is no reason why it should jar on the nerves of an American when he hears a certain type of Briton remark: "I say, old top! can you spare me a cig.—What!!" or why a Briton should receive a shock to his finer sensibilities on hearing an American make a similar request in this manner: "Say feller! Has that karfin nail you'rre smokin' got'n idle brotherrr??"

Expression must be different. Environment, heredity and experience demand it, but in whatever form it may take, it is not one whit less true that both types of men, when subjected to the cruel test of battle, reach the very highest plane of individual and collective heroism, and this is what counts, not expression. In this respect the war has already achieved a great deal, for regardless of method, mannerism and bearing, each has learned far more thoroughly than was possible in pre-war days, the worth of the other. The peoples of both countries have grown big enough to prevent the creation of prejudices born of thoughtless remarks and writings on the part of their unrepresentative kinsfolk. The big heart and by that the Big Man is the desired goal in these days of uplift and that this is almost an accomplished result is evidenced in the spirit that permeates Allied activity. There is no place in the scheme of things for petty jealousies, envy and prejudices. If there is real reason for offense, the matter should be brought above board, dealt with and put aside for ever. There is no time now, neither will there be after peace is declared, for harboring any super-sensitive born and rankling prejudice. There has been in the past, and there still is sufficient provocation for arousing unwholesome prejudices, and this on the part of both American and Briton. That it seldom, if ever, is taken advantage of proves conclusively and in a silent way, the present time, and it may be said with certainty, future time attitude of both. As an instance, the St. Mihiel victory was newsed as an Allied victory in most of the North China and Shanghai papers, with very unappropriate mention of the part American troops took in the great achievement. This hinted of a reluctance to give credit where credit was due but it did not however bring out a storm of indignation. On the contrary it was probably looked upon as an oversight which conclusion is borne out by the manner in which the American flag was flown in Shanghai on the day set to honor the victory. It was nevertheless necessary to call attention to the oversight and this was done by Mr. T. R. Jernigan in his "Observations" published in MILLARD'S REVIEW. Mr. Jernigan concludes his remarks with "It is due to the gallant men, of whatever nationality, who are fighting the common enemy of the world to have their deeds written to be read and admired." In a very courteous and exceedingly gentlemanly manner, those responsible for the oversight have thus been advised of their error and if all such matters involving undesirable possibilities were brought to light in this kindly way, there would be little danger of fostering dissension, but unfortunately there are mortals in this world who by the very intensity of their feelings are rendered blustering and incoherent when a matter arousing the sensitiveness of their nature is introduced to their hearing, ultimately exploding in a volume of wrath after the manner of a Chinese fire cracker which gives warning of what may be expected of it in the sputtering of its fuse. Victims of such unbridled emotion should be excluded from all arguments on religion, politics or international differences, and in this connection, healthy argument between American and British people of like temperament—of a temperament not so highly lacking in emotion as to render a debate merely scholastic and not too highly strung as to invite a disorderly rupture following the explosion of a probably well meaning but highly combustible nature—would do much to remove any barrier that threatens to hinder sincere and active cooperation. Fraternization is the inevitable result and on a larger scale than has been evidenced in the past. A keener and broader knowledge of each and the other will lead to open and sincere eulogy that will reach the returned Chinese student in the process and through him the masses. Active, unstinted and altruistic cooperation between Britons and Americans in China will do a great deal towards proper comprehension by the Chinese of their activities in the country. It is high time the ill-advised Chinese (and they are in the majority) learned it to be untrue that "Forlin man come China placee catchee China man muney. Jese now China man welly por."

Any movement that has as its object the formation of Anglo-American organizations should receive wholehearted support, as there can be no doubt that collective application of purpose will succeed where disjointed and individual effort is bound to fail.

Peking, October 12, 1918.

More German and Austrian Peace Proposals

THE most important development of the week in the general war situation was the receipt by President Wilson of a note from the Austrian government which amounts practically to a complete surrender. The note follows:

Basle, Oct. 28.

The following is substantially the text of the Austrian reply to President Wilson:

Austria-Hungary adheres to the President's views in his latest Note regarding the rights of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, particularly the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

Consequently, as Austria-Hungary accepts all the conditions upon which the President makes an entry into negotiations regarding an armistice and peace dependent, nothing now stands in the way, in the opinion of the government of Austria-Hungary, of a commencement of *pourparlers*.

The Austro-Hungarian government declares itself in consequence prepared, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into *pourparlers* regarding peace between Austria-Hungary and the States of the opposing Party and regarding an immediate armistice on all fronts of Austria-Hungary.

It begs President Wilson to make overtures on this subject.

On October 27 the German government sent a further note to President Wilson which attempts to show that recent political changes in Germany, whereby the people have been given control of the government, are genuine. The German note was as follows:

Copenhangen, Oct. 27.

Germany's reply to President Wilson is as follows:

The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

The President is advised of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and which are being carried out in the Constitutional structure of Germany. The peace negotiations will be conducted by a People's government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the powers to make a deciding conclusion. The military powers are also subject to it (government).

The German government now awaits the proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step towards a just peace as the President has described it in his proclamations.

(Signed) SOLF,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The entire matter of an armistice or a most vigorous prosecution of the war is now being considered by the Inter-Allied Diplomatic and Military Conference in session at Versailles. This conference is composed of the following: M. Clemenceau, General Foch and General Petain on behalf of France; Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour and Lord Milner on behalf of Great Britain; and Colonel House on behalf of the United States.

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Americans Entertain for Consular Officials

MORE than 200 members of the American Association of China and their wives and friends attended a dinner and reception given at the Astor House Hotel on October 29 in honor of Consul-General Thomas Sammons, who has just returned to China from a six months' leave in the United States, and American Consul-in-Charge Nelson T. Johnson, who is planning to depart in a short time for Washington, D. C., where he has been appointed to an important position in the State Department. W. S. Fleming, president of the American Association of China, presided at the dinner. Following the dinner and addresses there was dancing. Consul-General Sammons in his address described in detail his visit to the United States and told of America's great war preparation. His address was

Special Notice

MILLARD'S REVIEW has ready for distribution President Wilson's address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Compaign in which he set forth the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The address is in both the English and Chinese languages and is in a convenient pamphlet attractively printed. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet for use in Chinese schools or for distribution to their Chinese friends are urged to write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy to cover postage and printing costs.

Address

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closely followed by the crowd and frequently applauded as the speaker recounted America's prodigious effort in behalf of democracy and righteousness. Mr. Johnson was introduced by the chairman as one of the first American consular officials to be sent to China after the adoption of the "Student" plan of instruction for consular officials, which was directly a result of the activity of the American Association. Under this plan, young men desiring to enter the consular service in China are given a three years' course at Peking in the Chinese language, history and customs, after which they are appointed vice-consuls. Mr. Johnson described the system of instruction in his address. Before his appointment as consul-in-charge at Shanghai in Mr. Sammons' absence, Mr. Johnson was American Consul at Changsha, and previous to that he was vice-consul and Mixed Court assessor in Shanghai.

Mr. Sammons' address dealing with conditions in the United States at the present time, in part follows:

"It is always a great honor to be received by the President of the United States of America, and doubly so at this time and under prevailing conditions. Although our President is burdened with collosal tasks, you will be glad to know that he enjoys exceptionally good health, and sets an example for all men to keep in fit condition in order to perform hard work. Suitable physical exercise is part of the President's daily precaution against any interference with endless activities; and it is noticeable that prominent officials and business men at Washington, and throughout the country, consider it an important part of their patriotic service to their country, at this critical moment, to keep physically fit to go "over the top" wherever and whenever duty calls. Everywhere, rich and poor, observe temperate habits and plain living and high, righteous thinking.

"My message to the President concerned the readiness and effectiveness of the American and Allied communities of Shanghai in eagerly exerting every possible effort in support of winning-the-war activities; of the support given by representative Chinese to the War Bond and Red Cross campaigns. Obviously, the President was very much pleased. He called for a further report, and it is stated that a hearty expression of appreciation was telegraphed to the President of China. At the State Department, in going over the details of the Liberty Loan drives, it was highly gratifying to learn that our Shanghai plan of organizing a committee and conducting an active canvass, met with favor, and that instructions for the Fourth Loan campaign were given to the American Consular Service throughout the world along lines first inaugurated at this port. Your recent matchless War Bond drive will be a great surprise to Washington. You have exceeded all expectations. At the American Red Cross headquarters at Washington, Shanghai's activities were well known and Shanghai-made Red Cross supplies were on exhibition and highly commended.

"Beyond the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington there is now what I took the liberty of designating an uncharted sea of war trade boards, food administration offices, and the like. Acres are covered with hastily constructed buildings, and from all parts of the country captains of industry and successful business men, like the Hon. Charles Denby, now serving in China, have thrust aside private affairs to serve Uncle Sam in his hour of need. Some of the buildings are so large that messenger boys are supplied with roller skates in order to speed up their movements on the expansive floor areas. Last July and August, in this uncharted war trade zone with the thermometer from 114 to 118 degrees in the shade, there were hundreds of the brightest American business men working ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day—all freely contributing their time, abilities and unpurchasable services. Many worked in their shirtsleeves with the perspiration streaming down their faces. But smiles and firm righteous determination are characteristic of the American people just now whether in hot mill furnaces or in the millionaries cool clubs. The giants of big business and the men who work overtime making shipbuilding materials are united in winning the war.

"The gasless Sunday suggestion of the Fuel Adminstration further illustrates the fine spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic service that is abroad in the land and which, to his everlasting honor, characterizes the American citizen at this time. I was in Chicago at the time that it was merely suggested by the National Fuel Administrator, through the newspapers, that on the following Sunday no unnecessary private use of gasoline cars be indulged in the area east of the Mississippi River. The result was phenominal. No gas cars appeared on the streets or roads, with the exception of now and then one duly certified for urgent medical emergency purposes. Even taxicabs disappeared. My son had invited me to join him in meeting

a business man from the Far West who would arrive at eight and depart for New York at 20 a. m. on this gasless Sunday. A steam railway train took us down town and a battered, canvas-topped, newspaper delivery wagon had to be brought into service to transport the visitor and ourselves to the Union League Club for breakfast.

"The Pacific Coast shipbuilding plants are surprising the world by the rapidity with which they turn out vessels for war purposes. On visiting these plants one is overwhelmed with their magnitude and the high-speed efficiency maintained for twenty-four hours a day. In less than sixty days an eight or nine thousand ton steel steamer is turned out, complete in every detail. Thousands of men are employed where, a few months ago, less than a hundred men reported for duty. New shipbuilding plants have sprung into existence as if by magic.

"You, no doubt, have heard it said that, if necessary, flying machines will win the war, and in this connection I have to report that early in July Mr. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Company (who is never unmindful of pushing forward the preliminary and canal construction work in China), invited me to visit a spruce timber region in the state of Washington where a sixty-five mile railroad was to be constructed over mountains and through dense forests, together with a saw mill capable of turning out a million feet of lumber a day. The very striking feature of this undertaking was that the miracle of bringing about results in sixty days was the objective stipulated in the contract. This American government project is one that may be referred to in public, as the facts have already appeared in print. This railroad taps the finest body of spruces in the world, and the choicest cuts of this wood is needed in the wholesale manufacture of flying machines for the American and Allied armies in France, and in Germany, too, if necessary. Earlier in the campaign, however, a supply of spruce timber, sufficient to build many hundreds of flying machines, was obtained from other localities. Flying machines now attract little attention in many sections of the United States. They may be seen flying in battle formation, sometimes with five or more planes, proceeding in "V" shaped formations over another flock in the same order. There is a regular Washington-New York flying machine mail service, and when the New York-Chicago mail service by air route was inaugurated the announcement in the newspapers merely attracted considerable attention.

"Omitting detailed reference to the eagerness manifested by the foremost commercial and industrial organizations of the country regarding China and its future, let me summarize by saying that at such cities as San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago and New York, where I was assigned for war trade and industrial conferences, there exists a growing interest in suitable participation in Far Eastern commercial and shipping activities. For the moment the slogan is 'win the war,' and thereafter win a welcome for further reputable trade advancement abroad in suitable lines. In some instances, however, conditions necessitate immediate action and the sending of men to carry forward plans for required business facilities. At the public part of one of these conferences in Chicago, Ambassador Gerard spoke and was most warmly received.

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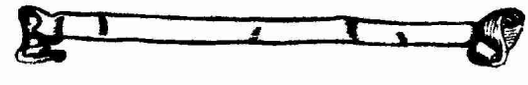
He reminded his hearers that peace talk was mere piffle until the enemy was beaten to a finish. He explained German trade methods, about which you have read, and when it came my turn to speak, you of Shanghai, Americans and Allies, including the Chinese War Bond and Red Cross workers, came in for ringing applause in appreciation of winning-the-war activities. Originally, while in New York, at a luncheon given me by the American Asiatic Association, and subsequently at other cities, it was a very great pleasure to advocate procedure calculated to interest American business men and educators in providing a new American School for Shanghai. It is to be hoped that the everlasting benefits of an undertaking of this kind may very soon cause the necessary financial support to become available.

"To the end that we of Shanghai may serve to the utmost in present and future eventualities, it ultimately may seem desirable to make use of a central committee, representing all organizations. We Americans may yet profit by an American Advisory Committee and the entire Allied community by an Allied Advisory Committee. Before leaving for home, my Allied Consular Body colleagues acted favorably on my suggestion for periodical dinner conferences that have proven highly profitable. An Allied Advisory Committee would bring all Allied civilian forces together and afford the Chinese further avenues of participation in winning-the-war activities."



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Notes from Peking

The Peking subscriptions to the British "Our Day" Red Cross fund already amount to over $4,000.

Hsu Un-yuan, former governor of the Bank of China and now Councillor of the cabinet, has been ill.

A. H. Swan, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in North China, stationed at Shanghai, is now visiting Tientsin for a few days.

The American Vice-Consulate in Peking has registered 46 men for the military draft under the new law since September 12.

The President gave a tea party to over five hundred foreign residents of Peking and Chinese officials in the Presidential Office on October 26.

The National Defence Conference attended by representatives from the military authorities all over the country is now in session in Peking.

Repeated attempts have been made to get General Li Yüan-hung, former President, to re-enter political life, but these attempts have failed so far.

Thomas Millard, publisher and editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is visiting Peking and is expected to leave for the United States in a few weeks.

Last Wednesday was the birthday anniversary of President Hsu Shih-chang. It was celebrated in the President's Office, but no birthday gift was accepted.

Dr. Tchou Wei, of the Foreign Office, gave a talk on "International Organization and China" at 4 o'clock October 26 at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

Carl Crow, former editor of the *Japan Advertiser* and of the *China Press*, arrived here this morning from Shanghai, and will remain in Peking for a few days.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, has suffered from an attack of influenza this week, and was unable to address the Anglo-American Association at its first general meeting on October 21.

Captain Robbins, a new assistant military attache to the American legation, arrived in Peking from the United States on Thursday last and will soon proceed to Harbin, to which place he has been detailed.

The second popular concert of the season was given at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on Saturday. These concerts were inaugurated with the purpose of bringing good music within the reach of everyone.

C. C. Lincoln, head clerk of the American legation here, has been appointed a special assistant to the legation in connection with the War Trade Board works, ranking with, but after, the third secretary.

On October 20 the Japanese legation forwarded to the Chinese government a Note in which Japan joined the protest recently lodged by the other Allied legations against the gold-note scheme.

Gene Lamb, assistant to the American Naval Attache in Peking, has just announced his engagement to Miss Leilai B. Valpey, who has been serving as a stenographer at the American legation since April 1918.

A Harbin message states that the Allied governments with the cooperation of the Chinese authorities are maintaining there a postal censorship and a detective office, both of which will be abolished at the end of the world war.

A number of peace promotion societies have been established in Peking and Tientsin with the object of enlisting the supporters of influential retired officials to work for the cessation of civil strife between the North and the South.

Minister Lou Tseng-tsiang gave an informal luncheon party on Friday at the Waichiaopu building. Among those who attended were the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, former Minister Wang Ta-hsieh and Thomas Millard.

Mr. Irvine, the representative of Peet Bros. Manufacturing Company, one of the largest soap manufacturers in the United States, represented in Tientsin by Fearon Daniel & Company, is due to arrive in Tientsin on a business visit in a few days.

H. C. Ch'en and C. K. Huang, secretaries of the local Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Tientsin, departed on October 24 for Shanghai to sail for work among the Chinese laborers in France. They are the first Tientsin men to go in response to the recent appeal.

R. W. Nicholas, manager of the Tientsin Press, Tientsin, pleasantly surprised many of his friends by his marriage on last Tuesday to Miss Pemberton at the Anglican Church in the West City, Peking. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas went to the Western Hills to spend the honeymoon.

The Society for the Promotion of Peace, which has been in process of organization for some time, now announces the completion of their preliminary work in a circular telegram and states that it is expected that success will crown the efforts it is now putting forward in the interests of peace.

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A wireless station is to be erected at Taku, Tientsin, as soon as the materials can be imported, according to information furnished by the Telegraph Administration. This station will be like those already in existence at Woosung and Foochow, and will be capable of replacing the land lines in cases of emergency, so that Tientsin will no longer be cut off from Shanghai for days at a time.

The foreign Municipal Councils at Tientsin have forbidden the Empire Theater to show the film entitled "Hell's Hinges" and consider it as objectionable. The latest phase of the controversy is the decision of the management of the theater to ask the *North China Star* to invite prominent citizens to see the picture to-day and to pass judgment on it. The theater will abide by the verdict of the committee.

The annual meeting of the Tientsin chapter of the American Red Cross was held in the rooms of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin on Wednesday, L. O. McGowan being in the chair. A set of bye-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. P. H. Atwood, Mrs. A. Bassett, Mrs. H. C. Beaman, Mrs. J. H. Brett, Mrs. H. W. Grambs, Mrs. E. W. Hogg, Dr. Iva Miller, Mrs. D. B. Nye, Mrs. E. M. Pinkerton, Mrs. W. Winston, Major A. Bassett, J. H. Brett, E. W. Hogg and H. W. Grambs.

Mrs. Chao, wife of President T. L. Chao of the Peiyang University, died on October 21 in Tientsin of pneumonia after a week's illness. She was 25 years old and was Grace Chu before her marriage. Mrs. Chao studied in America for nine years, receiving a large part of her education at Cushing Academy. After her return, she was engaged in Y. W. C. A. work in Peking for two years. She was very popular with her associates and leaves a host of friends. Besides her husband, she leaves a father and a stepson.

In connection with the report of the return of the Boxer indemnity by Japan with conditions attached to it, the Japanese legation has issued a statement in which it "points out that the payments of the Boxer indemnity were postponed by all the Powers for a period of five years. The matter, therefore, is not one of pressing importance, and all reports are quite premature." But it did not deny the report.

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin was held on the evening of October 22 in the committee room of the Gordon Hall. The new officers were elected. N. Leslie, C. R. Morling, A. C. Lowson, H. M. S. Man, R. G. Buchan, W. H. Hunt, W. H. Warmsley, W. W. G. Ross and K. W. Mounsey were elected to serve as committee for the coming year.

The first annual general meeting of the Anglo-American Association of Peking was held on Monday evening in the theater of the British legation, the chair being taken by E. P. Allen, who was supported by the committee. The secretary of the association, S. Mayers, read the report of the provisional committee, which was unanimously adopted. The rules of the association as revised by the committee were then discussed and adopted without alteration.

Representatives of all the military organizations in Tientsin, a large body of civilians and the Chinese, French and American bands were at the east station on October 21 to see the Italian troops leave for Siberia. As soldiers fighting in Siberia these Italian troops will be especially valuable because they are accustomed to the climate of Siberia, having spent two years there as prisoners. Many of them speak Russian and other Slavic languages.

A mandate issued on October 23 granted free pardon to General Chang Hsun, former Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze River Provinces and the promoter of the monarchical movement in the summer of 1917. The pardon was granted in reply to a petition from General Tsao Kun, High Commissioner of Szechuan, Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi, who pointed out that all General Chang Hsun's followers had been pardoned. Why not General Chang himself? The mandate then said: "We hereby grant to Chang Hsun a free pardon." General Chang has left the Dutch legation.

A cable has been received in Peking announcing the death of Amos N. Hoagland, until recently physical director of the Peking Y. M. C. A. No details are given. Mr. Hoagland left Peking for the United States in June in order to go to France to be engaged in Y. M. C. A. work for the Chinese laborers there. He was one of the founders of the North China Athletic League and the manager of the China Team at the Far Eastern Olympics in Tokio last year. Mr. Hoagland is survived by his wife and three children. A memorial service will be held for him at the Y. M. C. A. at three o'clock on Monday.

Peking, October 26, 1918.

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06-355

Who's Who in China

Chien Nun-hsiung, Acting Premier

Chien Nun-hsiung, born in the province of Chekiang, and over fifty years of age, is now Acting Prime Minister of China, and an intimate friend of the new President, Hsu Shih-chang. His father was a high official under the Tsing dynasty.

The Acting Premier took his first literary examination in 1893, when he was a young man, and was awarded the degree of A. B. In 1898, which year was made memorable by the famous reform decree issued by the late Emperor Kuang Hsu inspired by K'ang Yu-wei, Mr. Chien took the metropolitan examination and received the degree of Doctor of Literature, the highest degree which could then be conferred upon a Chinese scholar.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Chien was appointed Senior Clerk of the Board of the Interior. For several years, he functioned as a metropolitan official. When Hsu Shih-chang, who was President of the Board of Interior, was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria in April of 1907, Mr. Chien accompanied him thither and was made his senior councillor, with Tang Shao-yi as junior councillor. Upon the recall of Mr. Hsu from Manchuria to head the Board of Communications in 1909, Mr. Chien received the appointment as Governor of Shensi, which position he held for several years.

When the first revolutian in 1911 broke out, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, Mr. Chien tried to commit suicide because he opposed the overthrow of the Manchu government and the introduction of a new form of administration. He fired a bullet into his abdomen, but fortunately the wound was not dangerous and he recovered. This act of his was considered loyal and patriotic. After his recovery, he resigned the governorship of Shensi and retired into private life.

Three years later Mr. Chien rejoined the civil service upon the urging of President Yuan Shih-kai, and was appointed Vice-Minister of Interior, with which Ministry he was well acquainted through his early connection. In 1915, when Hsu Shih-chang was made Secretary of State, he was appointed one of the two Assistant Secretaries of State. During the period he attended to most of the state affairs on behalf of his chief. He retired together with Mr. Hsu shortly before the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor.

In 1917 Mr. Chien was appointed chief of the Administrative Court. In the spring of 1918 he became Minister of Interior, which position he is still holding although he was appointed on October 10 to act as Prime Minister. It is believed that he will continue acting as chief of the cabinet during this transitionary period. His office will be in the President's office so that the new President can directly participate in the transaction of state affairs and particularly in the future negotiations for reconciliation with the South.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 23. The British Admiralty's report for September announces the loss of 152,000 tons of British shipping and 88,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping; the aggregate is lower than that of any month since August 1916 and is below the year's monthly average.

October 25. West of the Meuse the American troops advance in the face of a determined resistance on the slopes northwest of Grand Pre and enter the southern portion of the Bois de Bourgogne.

October 26. Announcement is made that the American troops on the Verdun front since September 26 have taken more than 20,000 prisoners, 150 guns, 1,000 trench mortars and several thousand machine guns.——In eastern Serbia the Allies' pursuit of the Austrian and German forces northwards continues.

October 27. British troops occupy Aleppo, the 12,000 Turkish troops formerly in possession retiring northwards.——Combined Italian and British forces commence an attack on the Piave.

October 28. The Italian army crosses the Piave between Valdobbaidena and the mouth of the Soligo, despite the fact that the river was at its highest level, capturing 9,000 prisoners and 51 guns.——The French restore railway communication between Paris and Lille; French troops capture the outskirts of Guise.

October 30. The Allied offensive in Italy continues with great success, an advance of 15 miles being made; the Allies secure firm possession of the left bank of the Piave front from the slopes of Valdobbiadena to the Treviso-Oderzo railway.

SIBERIA

October 18. British and Russian forces occupy Vologda, the Japanese troops remaining in Siberia, where they are preparing their winter quarters.

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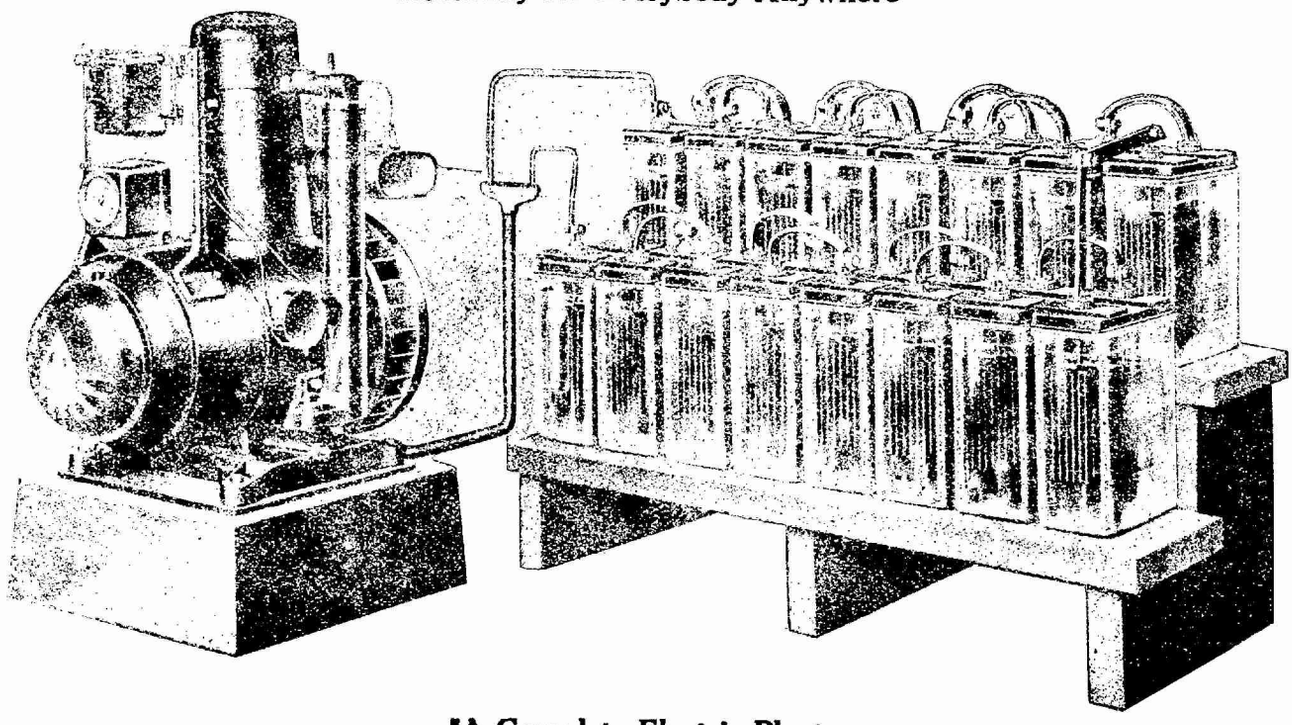

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October 25. Official figures from Omsk give the number of cholera cases in Siberia during the first two weeks of October as 1,952 and 1,024 deaths.

October 28. The Siberian Provisional Government decides to issue shortly a 5 per cent loan for Rls. 100,000,000 in bonds varying between 5,000 and 500 roubles repayable in 12 months through the Siberian State Bank of Habarovsk.

October 29. The Siberian government announces the printing at Irkutsk of paper money of small denominations in order to overcome the present shortage.

October 30. A telegram from Habarovsk states that a mail train has been derailed and an American hospital car smashed, killing 9 American soldiers and injuring several others.

CHINA

October 20. The Japanese legation denies the recent newspaper statements that Japan's offer to cancel her share of the Boxer indemnity carries with it a suggestion to place China entirely under Japan's control when the matter of peace is to be decided between the Powers.

October 23. A Chinese loan for £600,000 in 8 per cent sterling bonds repayable in 10 years, which were offered ar 105 per cent, is quickly oversubscribed in London.

October 28. After conversations between the legations in Peking covering some months, Japan submits to the Allied governments a proposal for Allied mediation in China.

October 29. In a belated explanation regarding the sale of opium stocks in Shanghai, the Chinese government states that its purchase was in accordance with an old agreement between the Governor of Kiangsu and the opium merchants in 1917.

JAPAN

October 26. Baron Hozumi and Dr. Tomii, members of the Privy Council, and Mr. Shidehara, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, are appointed Judges of the Hague Arbitration Court in succession to Mr. Denison and Baron Motono, deceased.

October 29. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, resigns and is succeeded by Mr. Obata, who was formerly at the Japanese legation in Peking.

October 30. The Kawasaki Dockyard achieves a world record by launching a 9,000-ton steamer the keel of which was laid down on October 7.

GENERAL

October 22. At the reassembling of the Reichstag in Berlin the new German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, stated that pending the receipt of President Wilson's answer the German people had to prepare for two eventualities, either that the Allies were anxious for war, in which case the Germans would fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity, or for going to the conference table.

October 24. U. S. Secretary of State Baker announces that more than 2,000,000 American troops have sailed to participate in war operations overseas.

October 25. In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil states that the British government is considering the question of enforcing some or all of the articles of the International Opium Convention, without awaiting its rectification by all the signatory Powers.

October 26. The intimation in President Wilson's reply to Germany that the Hohenzollerns must be eliminated is having its effect in Germany, where there is a growing feeling that the Kaiser will soon be forced to abdicate; the influential *Frankfurter Zeitung* hopes "he will make a wise decision soon;" the feeling of the populace is best reflected in the fact that Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist leader who has been released after a long imprisonment, is being enthusiastically cheered and feted.

October 27. The famous German Quartermaster-General, Von Ludendorff, resigns.——Announcement is made in Washington that the American forces on the Oise and Serre fronts are using 16-inch naval guns, 65 feet long and weighing approximately 100 tons without the carriage; they are the hardest hitting guns used so far in the war by any of the belligerents.

October 28. The Austro-Hungarian government declares its willingness, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into *pourparlers* regarding peace between Austria-Hungary and the Allies and begs President Wilson to make overtures on the subject of an immediate armistice on all fronts.

October 29. The British Foreign Office explains that in connection with the ratification of the agreement for exchange of prisoners, the Germans raised the question of their nationals in China and ultimately Lords Belfield and Newton acquiesced, although the British government dissented from the demand that the 3,290 Germans in China should be neither interned nor deported.

06-358

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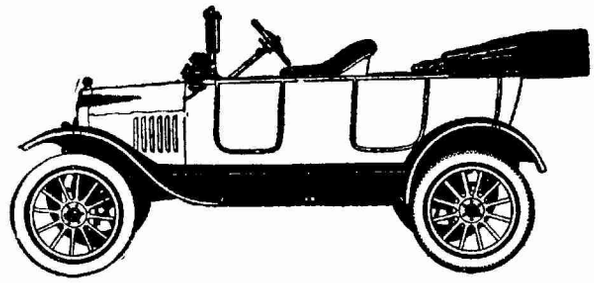

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America

The Treasury Department at Washington has announced that G. $9,000,000 has been loaned to Belgium, making the total loans to Belgium G. $180,000,000 and a total to all Allies of $7,529,476,666.

On October 27 at 2 o'clock a. m., the United States completed the test of daylight saving. The naval observatory clocks and other agencies regulating time in the United States were stopped one hour in order to make up the time which six months ago was advanced by these agencies. All the railroads in the country were stopped and remained motionless for an hour and then proceeded so as not to upset the schedules.

The Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, D. C., has announced that loans have been made to more than 7,000 farmers throughout Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas from the G. $5,000,000 farm loan fund created for the relief of those farmers located in drought and heat regions of the United States. This money will be largely spent for seed wheat and probably another 3,000 farmers will be added to the list during the winter.

Men and Events

Mrs. S. A. Hardoon, wife of S. A. Hardoon, is seriously ill of influenza.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of Peking, is seriously ill with pneumonia at the Peking Union Hospital.

October 31 was celebrated in Shanghai by the Japanese community, owing to its being the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

The total amount subscribed at the banks here on October 31 for the French War Bonds was Frs. 14,500,000.

E. H. Everett, American Postal Agent at Shanghai, returned from a four weeks' trip from Vladivostock on October 24, where he organized a postal service for the American expeditionary forces.

J.J. Keegan, managing director of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, has been elected treasurer of the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross. Payments should be sent to his office at No. 4 The Bund.

A report of the work being done by the Allied War Relief Association recently formed in Shanghai to concentrate on relief work to be sent to Siberia has been issued by Mrs. Florence Ayscough, honorary secretary of the newly organized association.

The Shanghai office of the International Banking Corporation at 2A Kiukiang Road has been completely remodeled within the last month. The new arrangement will greatly facilitate the handling of business on the part of both employees and customers.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the edition of the *Saturday Evening Post* of July 7 intended for distribution in Japan, was suppressed by the Japanese authorities because of certain reading matter appearing therein which was regarded by them as objectionable.

C. F. Loomis, who has been employed in Y. M. C. A. work in Honolulu since 1911, was made Educational Secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Hawaii on September 1. Mr. Loomis is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

Reverend E. J. Malpas, A. B., headmaster of Medhurst College, Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, November 3, at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel Assembly room. There will be special music.

Neville Craig has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal-at-Large for China in place of the late John Kavanaugh, who died at Manila several days ago. Mr. Craig has had twenty-three years of honorable service in the American army and comes to Shanghai well recommended.

The opening meeting of the North China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, was held in the Society's Lecture Hall at 5 Museum Road on Friday, November 1, at 5.30 p. m. A lecture was given by the Reverend M. G. Daniel, Ph., Archdeacon of the Nestorian Church, on "The Land of Ararat."

A contingent of fifty Japanese women prostitutes from Manila was landed in Shanghai on October 28. They were forced to leave Manila because of a recent ruling of the police authorities of that city, who gave them the alternative of leaving the islands or moving to a place fifteen miles from the city. They chose Shanghai.

A meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel in the Wing On store building on Nanking Road for lunch on Saturday, November 2, promptly at 12.30 o'clock. In addition to welcoming Consul-General Sammons return to Shanghai from America, important business matters will be discussed at the meeting.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation will hold a meeting on Saturday evening, November 2, at their quarters at 51 Bubbling Well Road at 8 o'clock. H. C. Zen, M. A. Columbia University, and chairman of the Science Society of China; and C. Yang, M. E., A. B. of Harvard University, and editor of *Science*, will lecture on scientific subjects.

In case there is anyone in China who has a relative named T. R. Berry living at 821 Hutchins Avenue, Cincinnatti, Ohio, they may have a letter written by him on September 15, by applying to MILLARD'S REVIEW. The letter was enclosed in a business letter received by the REVIEW this week and evidently was inserted in the business letter directed to this office by a mistake on the part of the censor. The letter is addressed "Dear Niece," but there is nothing in the letter to show to whom it was intended to be sent.

A special issue of the *Israel Messenger*, the official organ of the Shanghai Zionist Association, a Jewish paper devoted to the interests of Jews and Judaism in the Far East, appeared on Sunday, October 27. The publication was the commemoration number of the first anniversary of the British Palestine declaration. It contains interesting articles and editorial notes on the Jewish Nation's Rebirth, by Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, and H. P. Shastri, an Indian journalist and lecturer on Hindu philosophy.

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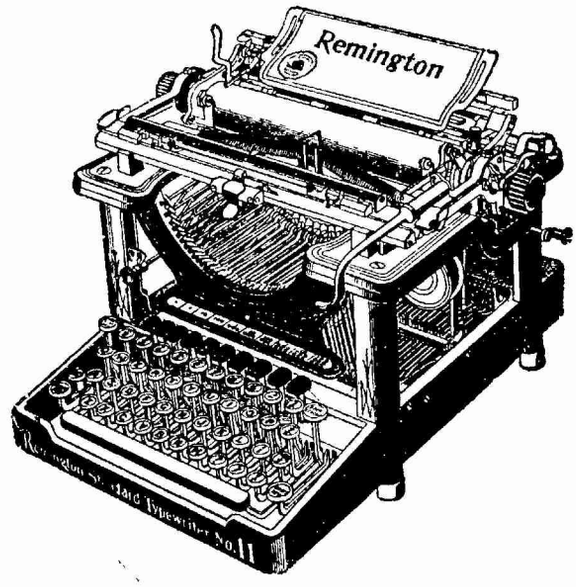

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Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is very well known in China owing to his activities in connection with the International Institute of Shanghai and later through his difficulties with the American authorities at Peking because of utterances in connection with the war which led to his deportation from China, has an article in the September 23 issue of the Utica, New York, *Daily Press*. The article deals with educational work carried on in the Philippine Islands by the American government.

Dr. Donald E. Baxter, formerly chief of the American Red Cross Tuberculosis work in France, has arrived in Shanghai from America and will depart for Peking at an early date to become head of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Baxter holds a Major's commission in the Red Cross and has recently returned from France. Previous to his going to France with the Red Cross Dr. Baxter was with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and was in charge of the campaign against infantile paralysis in 1916. He was formerly the eastern editor of the *Modern Hospital*.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, has resigned and Tarikichi Obata has been appointed to the post. Mr. Obata is forty-five years of age and is a graduate of Tokio University. He has served as attache to the Japanese legation at Vienna and London and was once Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin. He began his official career as a clerk to the metropolitan police board at Tokio. He was Charge d'Affaires at the Japanese legation at Peking when Japan presented the infamous Twenty-one demands to China.

Experienced business men are wanted by the American Red Cross to manage refugee relief stations in the interior, according to a message received here from Vladivostock. Thirty doctors are wanted for general work and ten women doctors are wanted in connection with the refugee relief. The Shanghai business men who answer the call will be known as dollar-a-year men, transportation and living expenses being provided, but they will receive no salary. In addition to the travel and living allowances doctors will be supplied with equipment and will receive a salary of G. $1,800 annually. A bacteriologist, two nurses and two chauffeurs departed for Vladivostock on Friday, November 1, to join the Siberian unit.

The seventy-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, was held at the head office, Yokohama, on September 10. Junnosuke Inouye, president, in his remarks to the assembled shareholders said that the statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, the profit and loss account for the half-year ending June 30 and the proposals for the distribution of the profits was submitted for their approval. During the past year there was considerable activity in the industrial world, many fresh enterprises being started and existing ones extended. The capital of the bank is as follows: subscribed, Yen 48,000,000; paid up, Yen 42,000,000; reserve fund, Yen 24,300,000. The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year was Yen 6,704,002 for appropriation. The directors proposed that Yen 200,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, which will absorb Yen 2,400,000.

The Secretary of the American Treasury Department, Mr. McAdoo's condemnatory utterance on the practice of irresponsible promoters in offering to trade mining and oil stocks for Liberty Bonds will perhaps have a restraining influence on investors, who do not realize that in many instances the proposed exchange involves the surrender of the substance for the shadow of wealth, but its only effect on the swindlers will be to make them more circuitous in their methods. The abuse is widespread. The conscience of the bondholder who would consider it unpatriotic to sell his Liberty Bond first and then put the cash into a private speculation is salved by the offer of exchange, though it should occur to him if he stopped to think that his bond is not given time to gather dust in the strong box of the promoter before it is thrown on the market. Such a transaction is bad for the government, but doubly bad for the investor, for in almost every case the security, or alleged security, offered in the exchange has been either of doubtful value or of no value whatever.—"*New York Times*."

British Entertain Chinese "Tank Week" Workers

Nearly 800 Chinese and British were present at a reception given in honor of the Chinese workers during the Tank Week War Bond campaign at the Town Hall, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, October 31. The hall was decorated for the occasion with flags of Great Britain and China. The program consisted of music by the Astor House orchestra, Chinese acrobatics, an address and presention of three engraved silver tablets to three Chinese, who were prominent in the campaign, by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General for Shanghai, and chairman of the China and Japan War Savings Association. C. M. Bain acted as master of ceremonies and those present on the platform during the ceremony were: Dr. Hopkyns Rees, H. Phillips, T. Ibukiyama, E. C. Pearce, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and E. F. Goodale. The three Chinese selected by the Chinese Tank Committee to receive the mementors of the campaign were Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Pan Ching-pao, compradore of Jardine, Matheson & Co.; and Li Po-pao, chairman of the Piece Goods Guild. Chang Nieh-yun, foreign secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, was presented with a gold wrist watch in recognition of his valuable services in the Tank Week work.

Winter Clothes Needed for Siberian Refugees

An urgent appeal has been sent by Dr. Teusler, Vladivostock, to the American Red Cross in China, asking their earnest efforts to obtain a large supply of all kind of garments suitable for winter wear. The Shanghai chapter asks each resident of Shanghai and the Shanghai Consular district to take an inventory of their winter clothing and see if there are not a few pieces to be spared to help comfort those who are in need in that far North country. Dr. Teusler states that "unless additional clothing can be sent to Siberia at once many will suffer as the winter weather has already set in." Kindly deliver your spare winter garments to 18B Kiangsi Road. Mark your bundles—*Shanghai Chapter, Refugee Garments for Vladivostock*—and your offering will be shipped by next steamer. Those living outside of the city can send their bundles by parcel-post—or by steamer by placing the bundles in care of the officers, in which case be sure to advise the Shanghai chapter so that delivery can be taken upon arrival. This is an urgent matter and should appeal to all.

Women's Work

First Meeting of Literary Department

The first meeting of the Literary Department of the American Womans' Club was held on October 24, when the study of China was taken up. Miss Mabel Jennings, of the faculty of the Shanghai American School, has volunteered her services as leader of the first two meetings and was in charge of the last meeting. The lesson was conducted with a map illustrating the various points brought up in connection with the physical features of China. Miss Bosworth reported on the climatic conditions existing in China and stated that Canton was the coldest place in its latitude, and the farthest point south that snow falls at sea-level; on the whole China has short pleasant fall and spring seasons while the penetrating dampness renders the long hot and cold seasons oppressive. The soil was reported upon by Mrs. George Fitch, beginning with a description of the geological formation of the five sections and ending with an interesting account of the fertile loose soil, as built up by deposits from oceans, lakes, rivers and winds from the deserts. Minerals of 45 various kinds, from agate to zinc, were described and located by Mrs. Brenneman, with a few words about the present mining methods and the wealth that will come to China when she takes advantage of these vast mineral resources. Mrs. McCloy read a paper on China's food products, which contained information for those who believe rice to be the sole food of the people. Miss McCloy called attention to the American Red Cross cook-book, prepared as a war conservation measure by women of the Nanking chapter of the American Red Cross, with its many pages of tried recipes for using Chinese food products in foreign dishes. Mountain systems of China were sketched by Mrs. Fondey and illustrated by excellent small relief maps. The protective configuration of China with its ocean on one side and huge mountain walls and desert upon the other is perhaps responsible for its longevity. Members felt free to ask questions and add information during the meeting. In this connection Mrs. Morris Price told of a visit to a mountain in Shangtung, sacred for 4,000 years with its thousands of pilgrims and the ancient paths worn alike by the feet of princes and paupers for countless generations. M. T. Stauffer was asked to address the meeting and concluded the afternoon by a comprehensive survey of China's natural divisions, altitudes and relative densities of population. He gave descriptions of the territorial districts and gave picturesque incidents of travel in them, describing among others a trip in the Black Gobi desert, where the water is so bitter a horse upon drinking it will fall dead, and where the way is marked by human bones and only strong parties may enter as food is non-existent and starvation inevitable if robbers secure the food supply. In conclusion, Mr. Stauffer told of the characteristics of the aboriginal tribes of South China. The remainder of the geographial topics will be given the first Thursday in November.

Red Cross Notes

Mrs. William Morris, 63 Avenue du Roi Albert, has undertaken to supply the various food articles which were formerly provided by the American Womans' Exchange and which will not be opened this fall. Orders must be sent to her two days before articles are wanted and for Boston baked beans the order must be sent three days before desired. Cakes of all kinds can be made to order, doughnuts, ginger-bread, Boston brown bread and Boston baked beans. Orders may be sent by letter or by telephone (West 36). Telephone orders must be sent between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, as Mrs. Morris is engaged at the American Red Cross work rooms each day.

The Men's Total Abstinence League held a social meeting on October 25, when a collection was taken amounting to Mex. $148, which was divided between the American and British Red Cross societies.

According to news received in Shanghai the American Red Cross at Washington is recruiting young women who speak the Czecho-Slovak, Polish or Russian languages to carry on reconstruction work among the people in Russia. The Red Cross is establishing three hospitals in Bohemia which will be under the direction of forty American nurses.

The second Red Cross mission of Japan has departed for Siberia. The mission is headed by a surgeon of the Red Cross hospital with twenty nurses.

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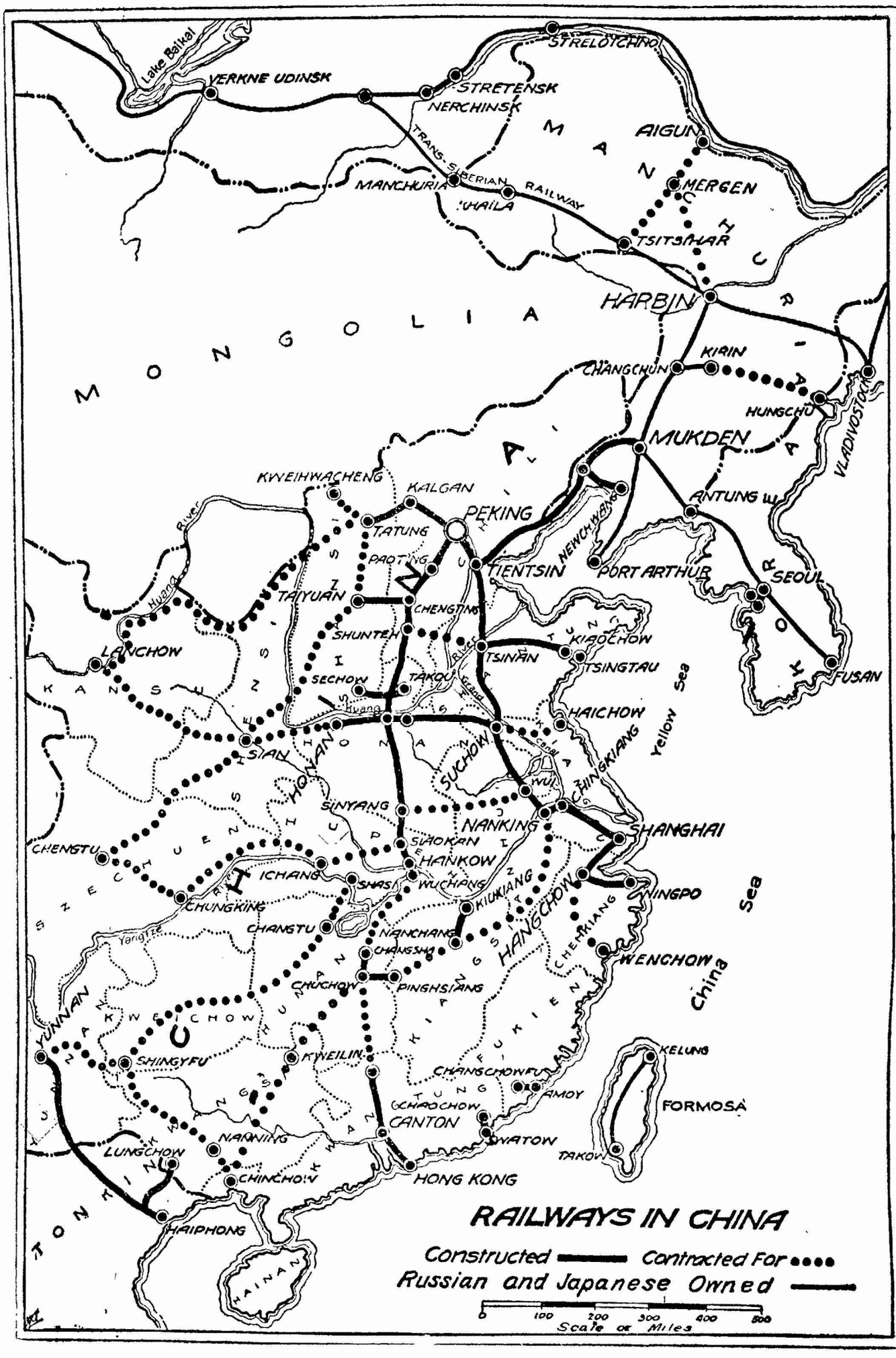
China's Foreign Trade Analyzed

By Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai

Articles		Amount U. S. Currency	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS			
Cigarettes	thousands	6,686,228	Great Britain, 49; United States, 25; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 9; others, 5.
	value	$21,620,808	
Cotton: Raw	pounds	55,261,066	India, 71; Japan, 11; United States, 7½; Honkong, 10; others, ½.
	value	$7,785,236	
Cotton: Yarn	pounds	326,329,866	Japan, 50; Hongkong, 25; India, 21; others, 4.
	value	$50,672,225	
Electrical material	value	$2,955,964	Japan, 41; Great Britain, 20; U. S., 17; Hongkong, 9½; Canada, 2½; others, 10.
Galvanized sheets (101,509)	tons	6,767	United States, 39; Great Britain, 38; Japan, 13; Hongkong, 8; others, 2.
	value	$1,018,376	
Iron and mild-steel bars	tons	25,778	Japan, 29; United States, 28; Great Britain, 18; Hongkong, 12; Russia, 12; others, 1.
	value	$1,936,341	
Kerosene	gallons	147,756,098	United States, 57; Hongkong, 27; Straits Settlements, etc., 5; Japan, 4½; Dutch Indies, 3; others, 3½.
	value	$26,404,257	
Leather	pounds	15,611,600	Hongkong, 67½; Japan, 27; United States, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$6,606,148	
Lumber (softwood)	square feet	224,404,051	Japan, 82; United States, 11½; Russia, 5; others, 1½.
	value	$5,894,657	
Nails and rivets	tons	22,184	United States, 47; Japan, 19; Hongkong, 21; Great Britain, 6; Canada, 2; others, 5.
	value	$2,322,587	
Paints and paint oil	pounds	16,409,200	Great Britain, 41; Japan, 18; Hongkong, 17; United States, 15; others, 9.
	value	$1,267,496	
Paper, including cardboard	value	$8,018,007	Japan, 40; Sweden, 13½; Norway, 11½; Hongkong, 7; Great Britain, 10; United States, 13; others, 5.
Piece goods: Drills	pieces	1,143,372	Japan, 88; United States, 9; others, 3.
	value	$3,009,469	
Piece goods: Jeans	pieces	1,437,894	Japan, 86; Great Britain, 12; others, 2.
	value	$3,889,378	
Piece goods: Sheetings, gray	pieces	2,447,318	Japan, 76; United States, 17; Great Britain, 4; others, 3.
	value	$7,078,599	
Piece goods: Shirtings—gray	pieces	2,326,584	Great Britain, 53; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 15; others, 2.
	value	$6,369,076	
Piece goods: Shirting—white	pieces	3,678,356	Great Britain, 75; Hongkong, 16; Japan, 8; others, 1.
	value	$12,213,896	
Railway materials and sleepers	value	3,266,159	Japan, 48½; United States, 25½; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 3; others, 7½.
Sheets and plates (348,337)	tons	29,889	Great Britain, 38; Japan, 28; United States, 18; Russia, 11; others, 5.
	value	$1,874,799	
Tinned plates	tons	25,664	United States, 42; Great Britain, 30; Hongkong, 18; Straits Settlements, 4; others, 6.
	value	$2,994,658	
Tobacco, leaf	pounds	19,790,533	United States, 62½; Hongkong, 21½; Russia, 6; Japan, 8; others, 2.
	value	$2,737,580	
Vehicles: Locomotives, and tenders	value	$11,898,578	Russia, 91; United States, 8; others, 1.
Vehicles: Motor cars	value	$596,183	United States, 66; Great Britain, 11½; Japan, 7; Canada, 13; others, 2½.
Wax, paraffin	pounds	25,632,133	United States, 35; Hongkong, 27; Dutch Indies, 13; British India, 10½; Japan, 9; others, 5½.
	value	$1,665,166	
EXPORTS			
Antimony: Crude	tons	13,197	Japan, 74; United States, 12; Great Britain, 7; others, 7.
	value	$4,068,078	
Antimony: Regulus	tons	11,544	United States, 60; Japan, 25; Hongkong, 9; others, 6.
	value	$5,725,328	
Beans	tons	586,166	Japan, 19; Russia, 50; Great Britain, 5, Denmark, 11; Dutch Indies, 6; others, 9.
	value	$14,562,363	
Bristles	pounds	8,371,600	Great Britain, 31; United States, 23; Japan, 21; Hongkong, 14; France, 9; others, 2.
	value	$4,583,994	
Copper ingots and slabs	tons	37,154	All but a very small quantity to Japan.
	value	$7,509,932	
Cotton, raw	pounds	113,471,600	Japan, 80; United States, 14½; Great Britain, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,157,536	
Egg albumen and yolk	pounds	38,446,133	Great Britain, 57½; United States, 25; France, 9; Japan, 5; others, 3½.
	value	$6,379,899	
Iron, pig	tons	159,475	Japan, 94; United States, 2; Canada, 2; others, 4.
	value	$4,286,431	
Meats, fresh and frozen	pounds	40,761,867	Great Britain, 38; Philippine Islands, 4; Russia, 58.
	value	$2,137,518	
Oil: Bean	pounds	208,752,000	Japan, 37; United States, 23; Great Britain, 20; Sweden, 10; Russia, 6; others, 4.
	value	$9,801,412	
Oil: Wood	pounds	68,689,733	United States, 78; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 5; others, 5.
	value	$4,565,108	
Silk, raw: Re-reeled	pounds	1,820,000	United States, 67; France, 18; Great Britain, 12; others, 3.
	value	$7,506,061	
Silk, raw: Steam filature	pounds	8,775,067	Hongkong, 54; United States, 22½; France, 21; Russia, 2; others, ½.
	value	$44,538,143	
Silk pongees	pounds	3,235,467	Hongkong, 20½; Great Britain, 18½; U. S., 16½; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 15; India, 8; Canada, 5½; France, 7½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 3½; others, 5.
	value	$5,809,181	
Skins and hides: Cow and buffalo	pounds	62,061,467	United States, 36; Japan, 29; Hongkong, 18; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 3½; France, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,563,745	
Skins, and hides: Goat, untanned	number	9,888,271	United States, 70; Japan, 21½; France, 7; others, 1½.
	value	$4,527,524	
Straw braid	pounds	7,610,667	Japan, 43½; Great Britain, 24½; United States, 8; Italy 2; France, 20; others, 1½.
	value	$2,603,575	
Tallow, vegetable	pounds	40,800,400	Great Britain, 41; Italy, 26; United States, 11; Japan, 7; France, 8½; others, 6½.
	value	$2,494,587	
Tea: Black	pounds	86,430,400	Russia, 54½; Hongkong, 15; United States, 12; Great Britain, 11; India, 3; France, 2; others, 2½.
	value	$15,713,672	
Tea: Green	pounds	39,830,400	United States, 22; Russia, 43; Great Britain, 16; India, 3½; France, 6½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 4; others, 5.
	value	$11,787,791	
Tin in slabs	tons	8,406	Practically all to Hongkong.
	value	$7,157,421	
Wool, sheep's	pounds	44,604,800	United States, 74; Japan, 25; others, 1.
	value	$8,861,701	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Scale of Miles

06-365

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex, $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

An American Red Cross shop is being opened up in Peking for the sale of articles purchased in America to be sold and the proceeds to be turned over to the American Red Cross. A number of articles are suitable for Christmas gifts.

A report concerning plague in Shaosing has been received by the Red Cross Society in Shanghai from the 1st Red Cross corps which was despatched to Shaosing. The report states that in one place alone there are approximately 50,000 families suffering from plague and the total death roll during the month reached 1,000.

A ford ambulance built by Dodge & Seymour, in addition to the following Red Cross relief supplies, was despatched to Siberia on November 1 per s. s. *Simbirsk*: 100 beds, 25 cases refugee garments and 20 cases hospital supplies, all sent by the Red Cross; a billiard table and 20 cases of quilts for British troops, sent by the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas.

American Womans' Club Notes

The American Womans' Club of Shanghai will hold their next meeting at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, November 5, at 4 o'clock. Mrs. George B. Fryer will talk on "What America is doing for her Blinded Soldiers." Mrs. Fryer has recently returned from America and has made a comprehensive study of the question while there, where she spent several months in the various institutions for the blind and is personally acquainted with the leading educators of the blind in that country, especially those who have been detailed to assist in this branch of war work. The latest information has just arrived from Washington and Baltimore so that the question will be brought up to date. In addition a very interesting exhibition of work done by the blind will be displayed. The work on display was donated to the Institution for the Chinese Blind in Shanghai by various institutions and commissions in all parts of America.

The Music Study Class of the American Womans' Club met at the Carlton on Friday, October 25, where an interesting program was given. The program was as follows:

Paper—"Development of Italian Opera".....Mrs. Frank Drake.
Aria from "Don Carlos" (Verdi) "Odin fatale"...Mrs. Joel Black.
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).....Mrs. R. B. Nichols.
Aria from Madame Butterfly (Puccini) "One Fine Day".....Mrs. Isherwood
Arrangment for piano of the prologue from "Pagliacca" (Leoncarallo).....Mrs S. E. Taylor.
Victrolo record—"Una Voce Poco fa" from Barber of Seville (Rossini).....Amilita Galli-Curci.

Women and Events

The British House of Commons resolved by 274 votes to 25, that a bill should be passed forthwith making women eligible as Members of Parliament.

Women were admitted on October 29 for the first time to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, London. A large number were present. However the Speaker was absent, due to illness.

A Tokio paper reports that due to the death of his wife, Mr. Delauney, French Ambassador to Japan, departed for his home on the morning of October 23.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, London, Dr. Anna Henry, of China, was the principal speaker. Dr. Henry spoke on "A Bird's-eye View of the Medical Work in China" and stated there was a great need of medical knowledge in China.

At a meeting of waitresses in Toronto, Canada, all the waitresses and waiters in the city organized a union. The meeting was under the auspices of the Waiters' and Cooks' Union and it was their desire of giving the waitresses the advantages of being organized that led to the formation of the union.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

Liberty War Bonds For China

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

DESPERATE diseases call for desperate remedies and now that China is all but moribund, desperate measures must be instituted to revive her and bring her back to life. All the best nations of the earth have been selling Liberty War Bonds in order to preserve the integrity of their countries and to uphold the rights of democracy in the world. Why should not China float some Liberty War Bonds and thus pay off her debt to Japan and preserve the honor and integrity of her country as well as sustain the rights of democracy here on our own soil? It does not matter now who has sold our country and who is responsible for the horrible mess in which we are involved. We are all more or less to be blamed. If we had not quietly

acquiesced in everything which the government did then it would not have had the audacity to commit so many acts of plunder. We should have risen *en masse* and repudiated their power to control the finances of our nation. Like Eugene Chen, we should have been willing to sacrifice our all for our country. How gloriously the heroes are dying all over the fields of France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Russia and a myriad other unknown fields! Can we not emulate them in their matchless devotion to their countries? Shall the East always be behind the West? Must we ever be confounded before our foes? Let us have more faith and appeal to the Supreme Tribunal for help. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord.

Meantime let us gird up our loins and tackle the problem from another angle. Let the clarion call go resounding throughout the length and breadth of the land telling the people that we have been bought and sold. Freemen no longer are we but captives held in durance vile. Let us arise and shake off the shackles of our puissant neighbor and master. At least let us perish fighting rather than succumb tamely like slaves. Let three hundred million dollars' ($300,000,000) worth of Liberty War Bonds be floated at once in three instalments made six months apart. If this present government has an iota of patriotism left, let it issue these bonds in all good faith. If not, then let the friendly Powers gently coerce it into doing so. Let patriotic societies be formed in every city and town and let the most trustworthy citizens, irrespective of their class or calling, be elected to serve on these committees. Let the Liberty War Bonds be sold by these citizens to their fellow citizens. Let the lowest share be a $50 bond but let it be capable of being divided into smaller shares that may be purchased by a group of people if they so desire, since we have millions of people who are poor in this world's goods. Then let everyone show his patriotism by buying these bonds. Let the rich nabobs, like the military Tuchuns, and the merchant princes buy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds. They can give grandly out of their abundance and the people will applaud them to the limit. Let poor school boys sell their gowns, and poor school girls all their jewelry to buy a dollar's worth of a $50 bond and, thus uniting, enable each school to purchase at least one bond. Let farmers sell their loads of firewood and wives their eggs and chickens; let merchants sell their goods, and their wives, their slaves; let the teachers sell their essays and the students their books; let the coolies sell their labor and the amahs their hire; let one and all arise and purchase a share of these Liberty Bonds. Then let these sums be gathered from high and low and sent to the International Banking Corporation, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Banque Industrielle de Chine in Shanghai.

Then let an International Board of Administrators be gathered as suggested by Hollington K. Tong and others, and let these men receive these monies for us and redeem our loans from Japan. Let the most important concessions be purchased back first and let these be announced to the nation at large. And before we purchase anything else, let us buy all the opium there is in the market and dump it into the Pacific Ocean and hereafter defy our own government and any other government to foist any more of that abominable stuff on us except through the legitimate channels of the drug store.

If we do this then such a vast tide of patriotism will be aroused that we will sweep everything before us and Japan will be cowed by our righteous indignation. Hereafter no government or official will dare to contract another loan in the name of China. If it is done, then that government or that official will be simply wiped off the face of the land. We will rule by the will of the people for the good of the people, or in other words, democracy will have full sway in the land of Cathay and our gallant Allies will uphold us in our upright stand.

America would then extend to us the right hand of fellowship, for we would then prove that we were worthy colleagues of our sister republic. This would be infinitely more to her liking than having to appoint a receivership for our bankruptcy. Let the press and the pulpit then agitate for the sale of Liberty War Bonds for China. By thus cleansing our own house we will save our Allies much labor, for we will save them from giving us and Japan the thrashing which we no doubt deserve, for are we not upholding military autocracy which they are seeking to abolish? Thus rehabilitated we may present ourselves at the great peace conference and be given a fair hearing, for we have proven ourselves worthy of being taken into cognizance. Let us then breathe a prayer to the Almighty Father that he may permit Liberty War Bonds to be floated in China and thus give us the great privilege of doing something for our country.

IDA KAHN.

Nanchang, October 25, 1918.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

How Chinese Soldiers are applying "Democracy" in Fukien

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

THE conditions entailed upon this section of the country and the methods used by the South are such that they have no argument for a change in the present government. As is well known, Fukien province has been almost wholly Southern in its sympathies. The only pro-Northern sympathies have been largely in the camps of Northern soldiers quartered in the province. But the South in planning to take possession of the province has instituted such methods that operations are wholly at the expense and distress of those who were her friends and with no punishment upon enemies.

In the first place the plan is to take this county and the counties to the west by the employment of local bandits who have been oppressing the people for several years now. But the South has no money to equip these bandits and to conduct a campaign. The second feature is to force contributions to provide munitions of war and to support these bandit soldiers. Contributions are determined in an arbitrary manner. A man has no choice but to make the contribution or have his property burned and plundered. This could hardly be a constitutional method. After a place is occupied further assessments are forced to carry the warfare into other sections or to reward local leaders and their bandit followers.

It is impossible to control these bandits. They are not fighting from patriotic motives. They must be allowed certain liberties in addition to support. For example, a former bandit chief who has been made a lieutenant in the Southern army at Sienyu led his band to a village against which he held a grudge. They proceeded to kill and carry off all the live stock. The houses were plundered and many were burned. All this was done in the name of the Southern army. Many of the leaders employed by the South are taking advantage of every opportunity to enrich themselves. After the Northern soldiers are driven out there are no restraints upon their activities.

The most drastic methods are employed against any who claim that they are unable to meet the assessments. In Tatien county recently a member of the Methodist Church was asked to pay $1,500. On protesting that his property did not amount to that much he was seized and severely beaten. His pastor hearing of his plight came to plead his cause with these Southern officers. He too was seized and severely beaten. Both were tied up and informed that if the money was not forthcoming they would be shot on the morrow. The member was able to raise $200. The preacher had $350 of church funds in his possession. Finally these sums were accepted and the two men set free.

To ameliorate the hard conditions imposed upon the people permission is being granted to them to plant poppy. Already it is being planted extensively in these regions. Seed is bringing fabulous prices. I hear of fifteen and twenty cents being paid for a single seed. The seed is brought up from Amoy. From whence it is imported into Amoy is a matter for conjecture.

As a result of these conditions the population has swung back in their sympathy to the North. Under the North they were not oppressed and reduced to poverty. Although soldiers were quartered here their oppressive acts were small in comparison with that of the bandits of the present.

Such a campaign is of no advantage to the South in its claim to be fighting for the liberty of China. In fact its logical outcome is the jeopardizing of China and bringing about such a state of affairs that will make foreign intervention necessary or at least provide an excellent text for it. The pity of it all is that China should let slip by the great opportunity to ally herself in a more tangible way with the Allied cause and thus create for herself a status that will be needed in the near futute if she maintains autonomy. But the European War is drawing to a close and the golden opportunity has all but slipped through her fingers. If China obtains anything at the peace conference it will be of grace and not that she has merited it through active support of the cause.

W. B. COLE.

Hinghwa, Fukien Province, October 21, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Unofficial Diplomats in China

From the "Hochi," Tokio

The Hara ministry declared that it would abolish all private agents of the government in China like Mr. Nishihara. Certainly Nishihara's conduct in his negotiations with the Chinese officials regarding loans caused much trouble, but it is a mistake to think that the activities of private or semi-official individuals are aways to be reprobated. On the contrary, successful diplomacy is often an outcome of cooperated activities of the officials and non-officials. When we consider the Chinese policy of Great Britain, the first name to be mentioned is not that of the British Minister in Peking but that of Dr. Morrison, the semi-official agent of the British government. America, too, has had and has many semi-official agents in China, and they have done or are doing work which is often far greater than the work of the American Minister at Peking. Really, Japan needs a number of semi-official agents in China, if she is desirous of making her diplomacy successful. That the official representatives in Peking are incompetent to handle the whole diplomatic affairs, there is no doubt.

Japanese Diplomacy and Peace in China

From the "Nichi-Nichi," Tokio

Recently the English and American journals in China have been publishing articles advocating peace in China, to be realized by a compromise between the North and South. The *Peking Leader* says that the compromise should only be realized by the mediation of China's sister republic, the United States. The *North China Daily News* declares that Great Britain and America, not Japan, are qualified to be the mediators. Certainly, their views are divided, but it is to be remembered that the views expressed by these journals are all anti-Japanese in their tone. We are firmly convinced that the views entertained by the British and American governments are always coincident with those harbored by the British and American residents in China, and also it is our belief that peace in China cannot be realized without considering Japan's position in Far Eastern politics. But what we have said is an argument, and we must after all

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recognize the very fact that all the British and the Americans in China are anti-Japanese propagandists. Another fact of significant importance is the recent diplomatic activities started by Dr. Reinsch, American Minister in Peking. As the world knows, Dr. Reinsch's influence in the Chinese diplomatic circles is unmatched. Though his peace warning presented to the Chinese government last year proved a failure, so far as its direct aim was concerned, it has become the root of the pro-American sentiment of the Chinese people at large. Certainly, it may be impossible even for Dr. Reinsch to realize peace in China, entirely disregarding Japan's influence in Far Eastern politics, but the Japanese government should not be satisfied simply by joining the movement started by the American Minister. Japan must take the initiative in any movement aiming at peace in China. This is indeed Japan's right and at the same time her obligation. We are glad that the Hara ministry is going to take an attitude toward China entirely different from that of the Terauchi ministry. The new Premier declared that he would abandon all the secret diplomacies advocated by the former cabinet, and that the loans sanctioned in the future would only be those which benefit the Chinese people at large. Loans which simply benefit the interests of one party or one political faction would not be made. But can Mr. Hara really carry his diplomacy through in accordance with the principles he has made public? The question is only to be answered by actual facts. A Chinese critic says that the Terauchi ministry issued a declaration almost similar to that of Mr. Hara, but ignored all that it had declared, helping the Northern militarists by supplying money and ammunitions in the purpose of subjugating the Southern republicans by force. Is not Mr. Hara repeating the thing done by his predecessor?

"Big-Head-Itis"

By Dr. R. H. Jones in the "North China Star"

A stranger in any of the China ports will often gaze with awe upon a grand appearing person (male or female) and inquire from his companion (who is probably an old-timer), "Who is that Grand Duke" (or Duchess, as the case may be)? The old-timer will invariably reply, "Camouflage, my dear friend, all camouflage, the insect to whom you refer is one of our local upstarts who, before coming to China, was a $5.00 a week clerk at home. He now draws Tls.. 300 per month and is suffering from a disease known as Big-Head-Itis."

Only a small percentage of either the men or women are afflicted with Big-Head-Itis when they first come to China. The average young man or woman is a perfectly normal human being when he or she arrives. The trouble often starts when the young people have been in China only a week. A few Chinese boys and ricsha coolies have kowtowed to them and addressed them as "master, etc." They immediately become infected with the Big-Head-Itis germ. They also decide that they like China and the Chinese immensely, as the Chinese were the first people to recognize in them superior qualities (nobody in their home country ever kowtowed to them or addressed them as "master," etc.). As time goes on the germ, with which they have become infected, develops and within six months, or even sooner, the disease has them completely in its power. They believe themselves to be great and important personages and at this stage of the disease the victims will refuse absolutely to light their own cigarettes, arrange their own clothes, pack their own baggage, etc. They will not even purchase their own railway or steamship tickets, but consider it absolutely necessary to send a servant on in advance to handle such things for them. As a member of the medical profession I wish to go on record as saying that there can never be a real democracy in this world until the unnecessary disease of Big-Head-Itis is entirely wiped out. While our troops are fighting the Kaiser, let us at home begin a vigorous campaign against Big-Head-Itis. It is absolutely impossible for a victim of Big-Head-Itis to be sincerely democratic.

This article is not directed at any one person or nationality and those who are not troubled with Big-Head-Itis cannot possibly be offended. However, if the shoe fits by all means wear it. (Also, if it fits any of your acquaintances, by all means call their attention to it.—Ed.)

American "Imperialism" and Japan

From the "Chuwo," (Tokio)

During the first two or three years of the war, Japan seemed to fear the danger of Germany's world-wide invasion. Now at the beginning of the fifth year of the war the Japanese people have first realized the real strength of America, which they had long underestimated.

It was America who opened Japan's door, which had been closed to the world for nearly three centuries. But, strangely enough, Japan knew nothing of the reason why America opened her door. Really Japan and the Japanese people know very little about the real nature of America's strength. Some of them consider that the strength of America is the republican form of her government. But they are as mistaken as those who think that Germany's strength is the militaristic system of her government.

The American political form is nothing but a modification of the English political system. In other words, America was made by Englishmen, who planted in the new world a radical form of the English politics. Therefore, it is a grave mistake to think that the strength of America is the mere form of her government.

Most of our countrymen overlook the fact that America is a country which has made the greatest success by her imperialistic policy. Indeed, it is imperialism which has made America great and powerful, though the American imperialism is greatly different from that of Germany. The independence of America was nothing but an expression of the American imperialism, and the history of that nation after the independence furnishes a great number of examples which testify the success of the American imperialism. America's endeavors to drive out Spanish influences in the new world, which culminated in the Spanish-American War; her struggle for political unification of the Republic, which was attained by the Civil War, and her efforts for conquering the West, all are the expression of the great American spirit, which, under our definition, is to be called American imperalism. In fact, this is the real strength and power of the American people.

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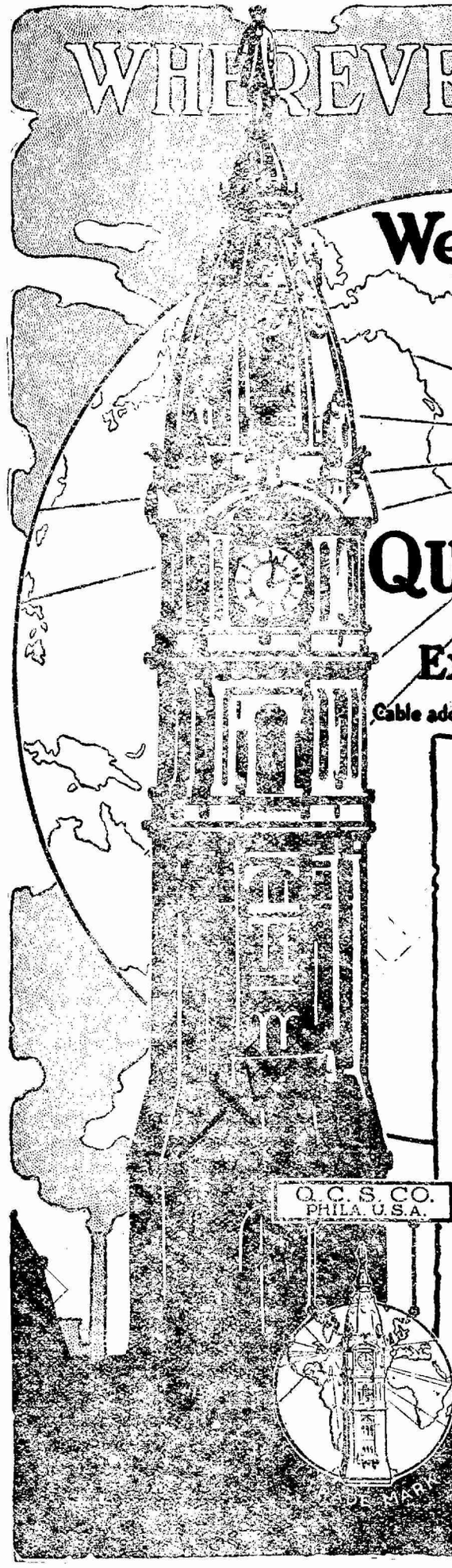

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Japan's Attitude at the Peace Conference

From an interview with Mr. Inukai, one of the oldest of Japanese statesmen

The question is often asked as to what attitude Japan should assume at the peace conference. In my opinion Japan's attitude at the peace board should be one of disinterestedness as far as territorial gain is concerned as is advocated by President Wilson. The subjection of one people or race by another is not the way to ensure a permanent world peace. Japan's actions have hitherto been liable to be misunderstood as actuated by territorial ambition. Her intervention in Siberia has been looked at askance by America and Russia and it behoves Japan to avail herself of the first opportunity to disabuse the world of its misunderstanding. At the same time it is desirable that America and other countries should freely open their doors for the admission of aliens. It is also preferable that freedom of navigation should be secured to all the nations of the world. This would be most desirable to Japan and America though perhaps exception may be taken by some of the Allies.

Germany and Japan

From an article by Prof. Otto Hoetzsch in the "Kreuz Zeitung" of August 14

Now Germany's extension of power is great enough to give security in itself against any and every political combinations. But Central Europe and the sphere of political influence which is described in the formula as Berlin-Bagdad presents too small a basis in face of the union of the other world-empires. The community of our interests with Japan consequently forced itself upon our attention at an early date. It is at least as great for Japan as for us. After the war Japan will need Germany. That is exactly why the Entente desires to hold Japan fast by means of the intervention in the Far East, to effect a more considerable participation of Japan in the war by means of its "Asiatic" phase, and so to close again the ring round Germany which was burst when Russia collapsed. Germany must burst this ring; if she does not succeed in breaking up the coalition which England has formed against us the war is politically lost for Germany.

Practical Agriculture and Missions in China

BY J. H. REISNER
University of Nanking

INTEREST in agriculture by individual missionaries and by missionary bodies as a whole as a possible and very legitimate form of missionary activity is rapidly growing. Individual missionaries in the past have made considerable contributions in one way or another to Chinese agriculture. Such contributions have usually been incidental to rather than the particular work for which the missionary was responsible. The introduction of foreign peanuts into China by missionaries and its distribution into Shangtung by the late Samuel Mills, as well as the introduction into North China of foreign fruits by the late Dr. Neirus of Chefoo are examples of such contributions. The question of organized agricultural activities as a part of the missionary program is now coming to the front, and none too soon. The problem of an economically independent Christian church in China can in large measure only be solved in the improvement of her agriculture. This direct relationship between the Christian movement in China and Chinese agriculture has been clearly and forcibly stated by no less an authority on rural matters than Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, in an article by him in the fourth number, *American Museum Journal 1918*, entitled "A Point of View on China," which had been "enlarged from an address, by request, before a missionary group. "He says: "There are two quickening forces for China: education, religion. There are no others. If these forces join hands, regeneration will come irresistibly, if we are patient and if we leave the application to the Chinese. I have seen something of the missionary work. I admire it and think results have been remarkable, yet some of it does not strike bottom. You cannot Christianize the Chinese or any others independently of the everyday needs of the people. This the missionaries have learned: to their evangelization they have added schools, hospitals and medical services, industrial education. The strong medicine of evangelization must be accomplished by much economic, social and civic sanitation. It is estimated that eighty-five per cent of the population of China is agricultural. The missionary who can aid the people in their farming will have a double hold. Essentially the same need exists in every missionary country. *The agricultural mission must be one of the strong movements of the coming years.* (Italics are mine)

"The fundamental situation in China to-day is not its government, its social institutions, or its commercial development, but its agriculture. Those millions

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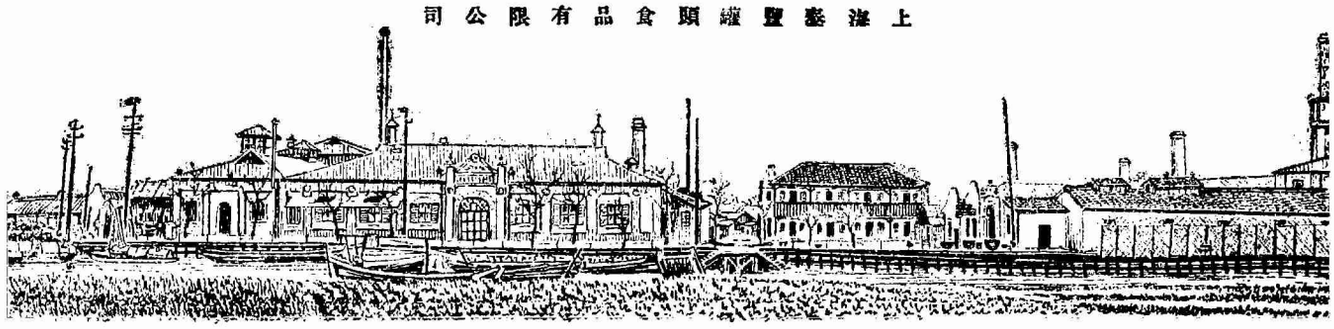

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of people must be clothed, fed and supported and the scale of living must certainly rise. The spirit in which all this is accomplished will determine the spirit of the people and their civilization. China needs a vivid awakening in her agriculture."

That the body of missionaries are becoming more awake to a sense of the possibilities of agricultural activities, if not to a full sense of realization of the intimate relationship between the future of the Christian church and Chinese agriculture—a fundamental relationship largely determining the economic independence of an indigenous Christian church—is shown by the following two instances. At the annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association in Shanghai in February 1918, a part of the program was given over to a paper on the "Relation of Education in Agriculture to the Christian Movement in China." At this same meeting it was moved "that ..... prepare a statement for publication in the *Educational Review*, which will set forth in detail the conditions which must be met in order to bring information of modern agricultural methods to the people through the medium of our middle and primary schools." The East China Educational Association, I understand, has arranged for a paper on "The Place of Practical Agricultural Education in our Middle and Lower Schools" at their next annual meeting in January 1919. The consideration by these responsible educational associations is good evidence of the serious thought that the problem is receiving.

However, more reassuring than the evidences of interest noted above is what has already been accomplished in a practical way in blazing the trail for a more general introduction of agriculture into missionary work. Beginning with the Higher Christian institutions, there are now two giving an agricultural education, Canton Christian College and the University of Nanking. The work at Canton was opened about 1910 and included agricultural work in the Middle School. Agriculture has recently been made a part of the college curriculum. Three teachers are devoting full time to this work. Considerable experimental work along horticultural lines has been undertaken by G. W. Groff who, as far as I can learn, was the first qualified agricultural missionary in China. The University of Nanking has a separate department, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, instituted in 1914 through the efforts of Joseph Bailie, the dean, who is now in Manchuria doing the same kind of colonization and relief work of which the College of Agriculture and Forestry is an outgrowth. The College of Agriculture and Forestry provides a full five years' college course in Agriculture and Forestry leading to the degree of B. S. and has a staff of six teachers giving full time to this work and nine more devoting part time. Considerable government support has been given to the work from the Central government at Peking, and the provincial governments of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Shantung, Anhwei, Yunnan and Kweichow. Fourteen of the eighteen provinces of China have been represented in its enrollment of students.

A ten weeks' short course in sericulture was held in the spring, and a summer school of four weeks' was held in the summer, the former enrolling 73 students from 12 provinces and the latter, 60 students from 10 provinces. Forest nurseries have always been an important part of the practical work and systematic work on the improvement of wheat, corn, kaoliang, rice, beans and cotton is being carried on. An extensive mulberry experiment is being carried on in connection with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. Considerable work has been done along the line of improvement of native fruits. In 1915, the Northern Presbyterian Mission sent J. L. Buck, a trained agriculturist, to their station at Nan Hsuchow in northern Anhwei to carry on agricultural work as an integral part of the station's activities. A full account of Mr. Buck's work and future plans was given in the September 14 number of MILLARD'S REVIEW.

In 1916 the American Board (Congregational) sent Chas. H. Riggs, also a trained agriculturist, to their station at Shaowu, in Fukien province. The attitude of the Chinese toward his work is illustrated by the following extract from a letter from Mr. Riggs in which he says: "The people here seem quite enthusiatic over the agricultural work, having pledged something over $6,000 Mex. for the experiment farm, to be paid in the next three or four years. Also there are a number of young chaps interested, several of whom, I hope, will be going up to Nanking within the next few years." The South Chihli Mission, at Tamingfu, have developed considerable agricultural work in connection with their activities, furnishing work and maintenance for the students, and introducing foreign cattle, foreign fruits and many of the general crops, all of which have been available to the people among whom they is laboring. The Rev. F. S. Hughes, Chichow, Chihli, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has started some agricultural work in connection with one of his important schools. Ralph C. Wells, of the Northern Presbyterian Mission at Weihsien, Shangtung, taught the students of their large middle school how to carry on germination tests of corn, and the selection of the best ears for planting. Contests were held among the students to see who could raise the best crop of corn.

Wade D. Bostick, of the Southern Baptist Mission at Pochow, Northern Anhwei, has secured a piece of land and is undertaking for the first time work along agricultural lines for the boys of his middle school. A. K. Whallon, of the Northern Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu, has also recently instituted some practical work along agricultural lines for his own students, and new seed and new crops are being experimented with in the hope of finding something better than what the farmers at present possess. I have had occasion to know personally of the above evidences of interest in agriculture in connection with mission work, and I have no doubt but that there are many more who are already actively engaged in making a place for agriculture in the work of the school, and many who would if they could. I am strongly convinced that if missionary activity is to be most efficiently directed "the agricultural mission must be one of the strong movements of the coming years." It is already well under way in China.

University of Nanking,
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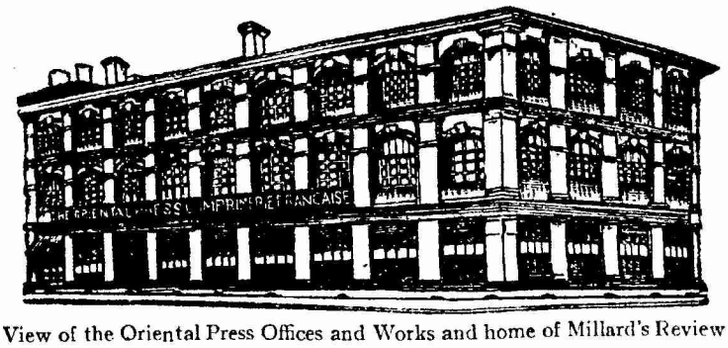

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Spanish Influenza

Before the so-called "Spanish influenza" strikes us—and authorities agree that we shall not escape it—a few facts about what it is and what it does ought to be acceptable. According to a leading editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 24), the name was bestowed in the belief that the disease started in Spain, but there is apparently no authority for this. No part of Europe, civilized or barbarian, has been exempt. Fortunately the outbreak in England and among the Allied troops on the Continent is now on the wane. Thus far most of the articles and notes regarding the disease have been ephemeral; the more elaborate and finished studies will doubtless come later. Says the *Journal:*

"The symptoms are described practically always in about the same terms: sudden onset with chills, severe headache, pains in the back and elsewhere, general *malaise*, flushed face, some soreness of the throat, and fever of from 101° to 104° F., with a rather slow pulse. Usually crisis has occurred after two or three days, with rapid and complete recovery. In many cases there has been a harsh cough with a scanty sputum; occasionally more severe bronchitis and even bronchopneumonia have developed; but among the young and healthy there seem to have been no serious consequences, and no definite statements are made as to the death-rate, which in any event thus far has been very low. Gastro-intestinal disturbances have not been observed. The observers on whose authority these statements are ventured do not agree as to the bacteriology of the disease . . . . Blood cultures have not yielded any definite result, and so far no immunologic tests seem to have been made. In editorial comment, the *British Medical Journal* states that the influenza bacillus has been found in many different places, especially in gases with bronchitis and pneumonia, and that the general opinion seems to be that the pandemic is due to the bacillus. This opinion is by no means unanimous, however, and the bacteriologic and other evidence at hand certainly does not warrant its acceptance. Much further work is required before we can feel sure that we understand the true nature and cause of this and similar pandemics. The treatment remains symptomatic—rest in bed, free movements of the bowels, and light diet are the most important measures. No doubt the spread of the infection, whatever it is, would be limited considerably if the dangers of droplet infection were recognized more widely and guarded against."—*From the "Literary Digest."*

Germany's Position in a Nutshell

As the result of the four years and more of the attempt of Kaiser Wilhelm and his military party to conquer the world and dominate it, Germany is thus situated:

Dead, 2,000,000; wounded, 4,700,000; permanently disabled and a charge upon the state, 2,000,000.

Interest-bearing war debt, $38,400,000,000.

Commerce absolutely destroyed, 67 per cent of tonnage captured or interned.

A permanent annual bond interest payment of $2,000,000,000; pension roll annually, $750,000,000. Civil Administration, $1,250,000,000; total, $4,000,000,000.

Income of German people before the war, $11,000,000,000 annually.

Cost of after consequences of the war to German people nearly 40 per cent of their annual income.

Germany's rulers counted on such a large annual outlay, but figured with a fatalistic instinct that she would impose the entire burden on the nations she would conquer. Germany has failed, and when the German people wake up to the fact that they and not their enemies will have to pay, will the Kaiser and his militarists hold triumphant military reviews on the Field of Mars? Past history of like attempts on a smaller scale to put the world under subjection answers in the negative.—*The "Financial World," N. Y.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

Secretary of the Treasurer has introduced a bill into the Congress of the United States to exempt the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds from taxation up to G.$30,000 worth.

A credit of G.$5,000,000 was established on September 10 by the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., for the Republic of Liberia, which has declared war against Germany. This added the ninth nation of Allies borrowing from the United States.

It was recently reported that Sir Thomas Lipton, the British tea merchant and importer, has arranged for the construction of a large tea packing plant in San Francisco which will be adequate for handling the entire business of the Lipton Company in the Western Hemisphere.

It has been reported that two Japanese cotton mills of 250,000 spindles each is to be established in Shanghai. One will be the located in the Yangtszepoo district while the other will be located in Yangchingtsung Village, Pootung. The estimated cost of the two mills is $5,000,000 and each will occupy a site of two or three hundred mow of land. It is planned to begin construction of the companies next month and the machinery will arrive before the end of the year from England.

According to E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Hankow, in the American Commerce Reports a factory has been established at Yencheng, province of Honan, for the manufacture of dessicated eggs. The factory, which is known as the Tucka Wo Egg Produce Factory, has a capacity from 1,500 to 2,000 of egg yolk per day of ten hours. All of the machinery and plant is American except the dynamo and engines. The machinery cost approximately G. $15,000, while the entire plant cost approximately G.$150,000.

The success of the art of transforming trees into silk stockings is contained in information of the foreign trade record. During the fiscal year 6,000,000 pairs of silk stockings made from artificial silk were exported from the United States, which illustrates the growth of the comparatively new industry of production of artificial silk from wood pulp. A compilation of the National City Bank of New York shows that the United States has now become one of the leading world producers of artificial silk, and from being a large

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Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	.	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.		10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang..... dep.	9 16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10 15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.58
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North.. .... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South .... d.	..	*7.47*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.35*
Lunghwa Junction.... .. d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.1*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changau..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11 40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 4(	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.38*	*17.23*	*18.25*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao . .. dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14 55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN A. BELL, Deceased.	Cause No. 699 NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE NAMED DECEASED:

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Edward Bell for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary, will take place on Wednesday, November 6, 1918, at 9:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

William A. Chapman
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China, October 30, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

October 25, 1918; Cause No. 629; In re Last Will and Testament of George F. DeVol, deceased; receipt of sole beneficiary.
" 28, " Cause No. 659; In re Last Will and Testament of Anna C. Wetmore, deceased; inventory.
" 28, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; petition; will.
" 29, " Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio R. Trinidad, deceased; receipt of one of the beneficiaries; inventory.
" 29, " Cause No. 683; United States v. Chris Leonhardt and Bert Terry; stipulation.
" 29, " Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; motion for dismissal.

Hearings:

October 25, 1918; Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; on motion for execution.
" 28, " Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; on motion for execution.
" 28, " Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; trial concluded; argument; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

October 31, 1918; Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; decision.

Assignments for Hearing:

November 6, 1918; Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate.
" 6, " Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.
" 11, " Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

H. LESLIE FORD, PLAINTIFF, vs. MACDONELL-CHOW CORPORATION, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 690)

(*Filed October 31, 1918.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Interpretation.* The rule of *contra preferentem* applied.

2.—: *Employment. The burden of proving* insubordination justifying an employee's discharge rests upon the employer.

3.—:—: *Damages.* After discharge, tho wrongful, the employee must seek other employment and accept it if similar and any amount earned, or which might with due diligence have been earned, thereby must be applied in mitigation of his damages.

4.—:—: The burden of showing justification for the failure to accept such employment rests upon plaintiff.

5.—:—: An obligation "to pay the travelling expenses" of an employee in returning home is not discharged merely by reserving passage or offering to provide it within a limited time; nor on the other hand is the employee entitled to such expenses except in case he actually returns home.

Alexander Krisel, Esquire, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action on a contract drawn by defendant's attorney and director and executed in New York on February 28, 1918, under which plaintiff entered into the defendant's employ. Clause 4 provides that:

> "The said Ford shall receive for his services and the corporation agrees to pay to him the sum of at least Fifty ($50) Dollars per week (payable weekly) during the continuance of his employment. But it is understood that the salary of the said Ford may hereafter be increased, if the services rendered by him warrant an increase; such increase to be arranged and agreed to for the corporation by the President."

Plaintiff, after alleging his arrival in Shanghai on March 31, further avers:

> "That thereafter and on or about the 13th day of April 1918, the defendant corporation through its president and manager at Shanghai, China, increased the salary of the plaintiff to the sum of Taels Three Hundred per month, payable monthly."

To this averment the answer—

> "Admits that through its president and manager at Shanghai it increased the salary of the plaintiff but alleges that such increase was only temporary and upon the agreement and understanding that it should be terminated at any time thereafter at the option of the said president and manager."

Defendant's only witness in support of its affirmative allegation of defence following the admission above recited is its president and manager and he does not testify to any "agreement and understanding" with plaintiff that the increase should be terminated at the former's option. He says, indeed, that he stated he "would temporarily grant him (plaintiff) an advance pending future developments" but he does not claim that plaintiff agreed that this advance should be only

temporary. Moreover, on the same date as that alleged in the answer as the occasion of the increase, the president and manager wrote to the home office as follows:

> "Mr. Ford, on his arrival here, has found the cost of living greatly in excess of what he had previously understood they would be. In consequence, I have had to make a temporary readjustment of his salary, which I beg to refer to you for confirmation."

Here, while speaking of the readjustnent as temporary, he does not indicate any agreement or understanding with plaintiff to the effect that the same might be terminated at the manager's option.

On the other hand, plaintiff testifies that the increase to Tls. Three Hundred per month was reached as the result of a discussion in which various figures were named and that nothing was said about the increase being temporary. It is conceded also that the manager did pay plaintiff the sum of Tls. Three Hundred for each of several months without question and the conditions which required the increase to that sum—principally the low price of American currency in which the minimum salary was fixed—became more and more aggravated as the employment continued. Finally, it will be noticed, that while the contract authorized the president and manager to arrange in the corporation's behalf an *increase* of plaintiff's compensation there is no provision authorizing him to *decrease* it and it seems doubtful if such authority could be inferred without plaintiff's consent.

The contract was drawn, as we have seen, by defendant's attorney and director and the rule of interpretation in such cases is that of *contra preferentem*, i. e., that the instrument is to be construed most strongly against the framer. [1] Moreover, the burden rests upon defendant to prove its affirmative defence "that such increase was only temporary and upon the agreement and understanding that it should be terminated at any time thereafter at the option of said president and manager." In the light of the whole testimony we are unable to say that this burden has been met and we must therefore find that the increase to Taels Three Hundred per month continued until changed by mutual agreement or by other circumstances not here shown.

II

The complaint further alleges:

> "That thereafter and on or about the 31st day of July 1918, the defendant corporation, through its president and manager of the Shanghai office, wrongfully discharged the plaintiff and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, though the plaintiff then and there offered to continue in said service and still offers to perform all conditions on his part to be performed under the said agreement."

The answer admits (par. 4) the discharge on the date mentioned "but denies that said discharge was wrongful" and "alleges that said plaintiff was discharged for misconduct and insubordination." Here again the burden of proof rests upon defendant; having admitted the discharge the justification thereof is for it to show. The particular cause alleged by the manager, who is again defendant's only witness on the point, is the application to him of an offensive epithet by plaintiff. The latter denies this and the testimony is therefore equally balanced; for it cannot be said that one of these witnesses is more interested than the other.

1. Corpus Juris XIII, 545; King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg Company, No. 619.

Moreover, it is conceded that immediately after the interview at which the alleged epithet was applied, the manager came to the plaintiff and asked him to continue tho at the minimum salary. This, if not actually inconsistent with the alleged misconduct, would seem like a condonation thereof and—

> "If there has been an actual forgiveness of a breach of contract on the part of a master to a defaulting servant, he cannot afterwards rely upon such breach in discharging the servant."[2]

Especially in view of the letters from the home office (Ex. C. & E.), praising to the quality of plaintiff's services, we cannot say that sufficient cause for his discharge has been shown.

III

Plaintiff testifies that after his discharge he sought employment with other firms, that he was finally offered a position with a local house at a salary considerably larger than he had been receiving from defendant, but that he voluntarily chose not to accept it, giving as the sole reason negotiations with defendant for reemployment. The rule is that the amount which a discharged servant earns, or might with due diligence have earned, after his discharge must be applied in mitigation of his damages.[3]

Whether the negotiations referred to justified plaintiff in failing to accept this new position is not clear; for both parties have treated them as privileged, the details are not in evidence, and it does not even appear when they terminated. A cable (Ex. F) from defendant's home office appears to have been received on Aug. 14 advising plaintiff to "do nothing further; await our instructions." But a letter of the same date (Ex. 6) from defendant's attorneys announced that "under no circumstances will they make any further offer, or consider the re-employment of Mr. Ford in the Shanghai office." At that time, it is undisputed, he could have taken the new position and any delay would seem to have been at his risk. Moreover, there is no evidence that the offer has ever been withdrawn. For while plaintiff states that he "was told that the position had been filled" the department manager of the firm which made the offer, testifies that it still remains open so far as he is concerned, and that his "wishes very much control." Upon the evidence before us we are unable to find that plaintiff has met the burden of showing that he was justified in not accepting the offer at least before the complaint was filed.

It is true that defendant does not set up this defence in its answer and had plaintiff objected to the admission of evidence disclosing this other opportunity of employment it would necessarily have been excluded. But plaintiff not only did not object to the admission of

2. Dick, J., charging the jury in Leatherberry v. Odell, 7 Fed. Rep. 641, 648.

3. 26 Cyc. 1013, note 4; Page, Contracts, III, p. 2411; Kramer v. Wolf Cigar Stores Co., (Texas 1906) 91 S. W. 775, 777; William v. Chicago Coal Co., 60 Ill. 149; Birdsong V. Ellis 62 Miss. 418.

> "As she did not actually perform the services stipulated in the contract, the defendants may show in mitigation of damages that during the balance of the unexpired term she received other similar employment, or might have received such employment by proper efforts; as she is only entitled to actual loss from the breach of the contract, and cannot recover for loss which might have been prevented by reasonable diligence. A discharged servant cannot lawfully spend the balance of an unexpired term of service in idleness and sloth, but must use reasonable efforts to relieve the employer from damage and loss." Leatherberry v. Odell, 7 Fed. Rep. 641.

such evidence but as already stated he himself testified, before its admission, of a search for other employment resulting in the offer. In such cases the rule is that evidence received without objection, tho not strictly admissible under the pleadings, must be considered.[4]

It is also true that the evidence fails to show the duration of the employment offered by the new firm and therefore should it cease before "the expiration of the first year" (within which under clause defendant is entitled to terminate) under the old contract, plaintiff might still have a cause of action thereon. But that could only be tested by accepting the employment and seeking in good faith to retain it as long as possible. We cannot presume that such employment would cease before March 31, when the year above referred to ends, nor is there any evidence from which we could even conjecture the value of the contract in the improbable contingency that defendant should fail to give notice of cancellation before said date. The sixty days' notice provided by said clause is required only for termination at the end of the first year.

We feel obliged, therefore, to limit plaintiff's recovery of salary at this time to the period between July 31, the date of his discharge, and September, the date of filing the complaint, and necessarily after plaintiff terminated the negotiations with defendant. At the amount to which we have found he was entitled under his contract, his total salary for this period would be Tls. Five Hundred and Fifty.

IV.

The contract further provides—

> "Upon the expiration in regular course (or at any earlier time by mutual consent of the parties) of the term of employment above stated, or of any extended term of employment, the corporation agrees to pay the travelling expenses of the said Ford and of his wife for the return trip to New York or any other point or place in the United States."

A similar privilege is reserved to plaintiff in case of cancellation of the contract at the expiration of one year or in case of his discharge for cause, tho in each of said cases there is a proviso that plaintiff and his wife must "leave the Orient for the United States not more than thirty days after such cancellation." As we have found that the evidence is not sufficient to establish a discharge for cause and as a year has not expired since the execution of the contract neither of these latter provisions would seem applicable and the one above quoted must be applied unless we are to hold that defendant is able to escape this concession by a wrongful discharge. The employment has now been terminated and again bearing in mind the *contra preferentem* rule we are of the opinion that the paragraph above quoted includes this case.

Defendant shows that it reserved passage for plaintiff on a steamer leaving within forty-eight hours from the time of notifying him and within which time he testifies he was unable to leave. It is also shown that defendant offered to provide transportation for plaintiff during the balance of the month of August but that no transportation was available during that period. Moreover, mere reservation or offer to provide transportation does not constitute the performance of an agreement "to pay the travelling expenses" etc. There is no claim here that defendant has ever paid these expenses nor tendered the amount thereof to plaintiff and without such a showing we do not consider this clause of the contract performed.

On the other hand it is only the expenses of "the return trip" which defendant undertakes to pay. Plaintiff is not entitled to these unless he actually makes "the return trip" and in view of the possibilities of other employment in China we are of the opinion that he should present a showing of an intention to return and evidence, of which there is none, as to the amount of such expenses. If the parties cannot agree as to these items, further evidence will be received in relation thereto.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover at this time from defendant the sum of Tls. Five Hundred Fifty, together with his costs without prejudice to future recovery upon any cause or causes of action hereafter arising from the contract sued upon.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

4. Leaser v. Gilbert Mfg. Co., 72 N. Y. App. Div. 147, 75 N. Y. Supp. 466.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. A. H. Callbran, Seoul; J. H. Tow, Manchuria; C. McCaslin, Newchwang; K. Boye, Vladivostock; G. T. Sargent; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinanfu; T. H. Day, New York; Mrs. W. B. Mason, Manila; T. C. Milch; P. Fos; N. G. Wood; W. F. Sakoll, Chinkiang; Capt. A. W. Swenson; R. F. Johnstone, Weihaiwei; W. H. MacGregor, Kobe; S. E. Roshussen, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Hongkong; Miss G. King; E. H. Hartman; E. R. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bruce; H. Osaki, Nanking; Y. Minakawa; A. Furmsawa; Dr. M. Graham; D. E. Buster, New York; Mrs. Buster; T. Morn; J. F. Shoper, Tientsin. W. J. Posner, New York; Y. H. Young and brother; H. E. J. Solbe; Miss M. H. Standley; F. W. Co, Hongkong; Miss B. Gufierrey, Manila; H. Pearman; Mrs. T. Arthur, Hongkong; Mrs. E. Davidson; J. J. Connell, Local; A. M. Sherman, Manila; M. Whelan, San Francisco; Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Manila; G. Berkan, Tongshan; A. Bruschweitz, Tientsin; Mme. M. Chernn, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hyndman, Yokohama; M. C. Jensen, Shanghai; B. Shurenclosky, Harbin; W. F. Beaman, Kobe; H. M. Brownson, New York; A. Eetzner, Vladivostock; M. Natzvaloff, Kobe; A. Zelenko, Nagasaki; Duncan Forzth, Local; W. T. Stevenson, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Ikagan.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E. Hilton; Kostromitinoff; Blacker; Bruschweiter, Tientsin; P. Barentzen, Swatow; G. S. Jensen, Victoria; Mrs. A. Stevenson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Unwin; Mrs. Gregory; K. E. Hembart, Peking; A. M. Dunlop; C. Hamilton, Chinkiang; L. C. Arlington; Milkowski; M. D. Jeffrey, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wolf; W. E. Anderson, Shanghai; Mrs. Papini, Batavia; Miss Kelly; F. C. Allen, Singapore; W. D. Taylor, Russia; Bayden, Siberia; A. A. Morsdoff, Nagasaki; W. E. Bowerman, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollard and child; J. J. Rezac, Vladivostock; A. Buaink; J. Seifert, Vladivostock; N. Carmona, Kobe; H. Greennel, Dairen; G. Millor, Dairen; E. Beinadting, Harbin; M. Platoron; W. S. Moses, Hongkong; J. W. Odill, Foochow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Berg and child, Lingtienkong; Colin MacDougall; Mrs. S. Bergner, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. Silva; Miss Shirley Miller; Vaerman; J. Maykov; Wongkwong; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Vida, Sydney; G. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtao; Joseph Th. Monchen, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. Frainstein; Aronowich; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Siefert; Miss Siefert; Miss Dorothy Siefert; Master Howard Siefert; G. Sikorski, Tientsin; E. Suenson; Steeki; R. Goorvitch, Harbin; B. Goorvitch, Harbin; M. Hanin, Harbin.